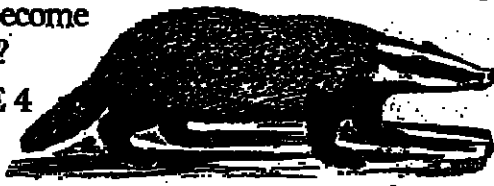


Bridge challenge

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Leading article, P17

**Protection racket**

Has the badger now become a pest?
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**Two for one flights**

Token, PAGE 29
PLUS Virgin flights and vouchers with Aer Lingus, PAGE 7

**Valerie Grove**

Jack Dromey, proud father, even prouder husband, P15

**EDUCATION**

After the Harman row, let the real debate begin.
PAGE 33

Fight over language scuppers Ian Smith memoirs



Smith: "Zimbabwe is rotten to the core"

By ANDREW PIERCE

THE long-awaited memoirs of Ian Smith, Rhodesia's last Prime Minister, have been dropped by a leading publisher because he says he insisted on describing his successor in Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, and his guerrilla army as terrorists.

Mr Smith, who is now offering the book, *The Great Betrayal*, to other major London publishing houses, was last night in an unrepentant mood about the colourful language and opinions in his controversial autobiography.

Speaking to *The Times* from his holiday home in Cape Town last night, he said: "They would rather I would talk about freedom fighters or guerrillas as opposed to terror-

ists. But they are terrorists. They are nothing else. I list the massacres. Thousands more blacks than whites were killed. What else can you call them but terrorists? They either publish my book in my words, in my writing, or they can find another author."

The autobiography, which was to have been published by HarperCollins late last year, has been edited by a professor of history at the University of Natal. But the repeated references to the "terrorist" activities of Mr Mugabe, and his Zanu (PF) party which has been in power since 1980, have proved too much for the publishers.

However, Mr Smith, whose ill-fated regime ended the world for 15 years, is confident of securing a deal

which would enable publication by the summer. "I want to have it published in London. It must be published. It is important for history and the record."

Few punches are pulled by the ruler of rebel Rhodesia whose Unilateral Declaration of Independence from Britain in 1965 took his country into a 14-year guerrilla war which cost 30,000 lives. Mr Smith's bitterness at betrayal by Britain, America and finally South Africa dominates several chapters.

There are graphic accounts of behind-the-scenes arguments with Harold Wilson, the then British Prime Minister, during the protracted negotiations following UDI which led to inconclusive summit meetings aboard the British war-

ships *Tiger* and *Fearless*. The book makes no apologies for inflicting the economic sanctions and war upon Rhodesia. Mr Smith, a former Second World War RAF fighter pilot, maintained last night that the struggle to sustain UDI had strengthened the Rhodesian economy and left the new style Zimbabwe as the "Jewel of Africa".

But the real venom in the long-awaited book is reserved for the failure of the peace deal which put a minority government in power in Zimbabwe in 1980. The section on Lord Carrington, who chaired the crucial Lancaster House talks, had to be carefully read by the liberal lawyers. "Everybody is in the line of fire. Peter Carrington is to blame. I do not favour particular

people," said Mr Smith. There is one exception in the long list of politicians Mr Smith blames for his betrayal: Baroness Thatcher, who as Prime Minister initiated the Lancaster House talks that led to elections and Zimbabwe's independence, is exonerated. "I am told by my friends in London that Peter Carrington misled Mrs Thatcher. In retrospect I had more in common with Harold Wilson than I did with the Tories. I knew where I stood with him. I never did with the Tories."

The relative warmth with which Mr Smith regards the late Lord Wilson of Rievaulx is all the more surprising since it was revealed last year that the British Prime Minister had ordered M16 to overthrow the

Rhodesian leader after attempts to persuade him to stay in the Commonwealth ended in embarrassing failure. Mr Smith dismissed the alleged coup order, saying: "That is time stuff alongside all the other shenanigans that went on."

Mr Smith uses the book to attack his home country of Zimbabwe and rails against Mr Mugabe. "The country is rotten to the core," he says.

There was some confusion at HarperCollins about the fate of the tome. A spokeswoman said: "We were going ahead. But we are not now. I am not clear why." A second telephone call drew a more vague response: "I am not sure if we were ever definitely going ahead. But we certainly are not now."

Uproar over test failures by 11-year-olds

By JOHN O'LEARY AND PHILIP WEBSTER

TEST results showing that more than half of all 11-year-olds are not up to standard in English and mathematics provoked a storm over primary school teaching yesterday.

Tony Blair, branded the results appalling, John Major described them as disappointing, and education experts immediately used them to demand a return to more traditional teaching methods.

Gillian Shephard, the Education Secretary, denied that anything was seriously wrong with junior schools, but admitted that standards in English and maths were not good enough.

Some 600,000 11-year-olds took the national curriculum tests last summer, of whom 56 per cent failed to reach the required level in maths, while 52 per cent were lagging behind in English. Science produced the only success story, with 70 per cent reaching the target level.

There was an improvement, however, in the performance of children aged seven and fourteen, with about 70 per cent of seven-year-olds reaching the expected standard across all subjects.

That success rate was immediately used in conjunction with the 11-year-olds' results to raise questions about the af-

fect of four years of junior school teaching, and John Redwood called for a "value added" scale to measure children's progress through the system.

In the Commons, the figures sparked a fierce row over education standards, with Mr Blair blaming the results on 17

'This was John Major's best PM's Questions ever. He left with order papers fluttering like flags on a Tibetan temple'

— Matthew Parris, page 2

years of Conservative rule. These children were born under a Conservative Government, sent to school under a Conservative Government and educated under a Conservative Government. The failure is not theirs but the Conservative Government's," he said.

But the Prime Minister hit back with a powerful, almost electioneering, performance. He attacked Labour for oppos-

ing the tests in the first place and taunted Mr Blair over Harriet Harman's decision to send her son to a grammar school 14 miles away. If the Conservatives had failed, why had some of his frontbench colleagues taken their children away from Labour education authorities and had them schooled under Conservative ones, he demanded.

When Mr Blair angrily rose to his feet again to claim that Mr Major was focusing on Ms Harman's 11-year-old son "to conceal the damage they have done to millions", Mr Major retaliated with a string of statistics to defend the Tory record: more GCSE passes, more A level passes and more pupils going on to university.

And he scored a direct hit on class sizes, pointing out that for children up to 16 the average secondary school class size in Islington, where Mr Blair lives, is lower than at the London Oratory — the school attended by the Labour leader's son.

The exchanges delighted Tory MPs, who cheered wildly, but they upset Labour MPs who have been calling for Ms Harman's resignation. One said that they proved that every time education was raised, people would be reminded of the affair. "The



Gillian Shephard, Education Secretary, denied yesterday that anything was seriously wrong with junior schools

longer she hangs on, the more demoralising it will be for the party," he said. Away from the heat of Question Time, Mrs Shephard said that the 11-year-olds who took the tests last year had been held back by an overloaded curriculum, which was being slimmed down, giving teachers more time to concentrate on the basics.

But her Labour counterpart, David Blunkett, accused her

of complacency and said the results exposed a crisis in the teaching of the basics. "These results show just how far we have to go in raising standards, especially in primary schools," he said.

Secondary heads said the results confirmed the findings of its survey last year which lamented the standard of literacy among pupils arriving from primary schools, but teaching unions cast doubts

on the accuracy of the latest tests and the Liberal Democrats' Don Foster described them as crude and simplistic.

David Hart of the National Association of Headmasters said: "I don't think it would be right to criticise primary schools. They have been through an enormous revolution in recent years."

Girls shine, page 6
Weak link, page 7

Icy winds keep grip on Europe

By JOANNA BALE

HEAVY snow and freezing temperatures disrupted air, rail and road traffic across Britain and northern and eastern Europe yesterday.

Temperatures dropped to -2C in eastern Britain and to -12 in parts of Europe, bringing snow, bitterly cold winds and icy roads. The London Weather Centre said last night that the wintry conditions would continue today and into next week. A spokesman said: "Over the weekend, it will slowly become a little less cold and temperatures should be above freezing in most places, but there is no sign of an end to the freezing easterly winds, and the very cold weather will be back on Tuesday."

In northern and eastern Europe, heavy snowfalls and sub-zero conditions have blighted international air and rail travel, but brought better conditions for those skiing.

Strong winds and spring tides have broken up 75 per cent of the road that runs around the landing bay on Lundy. The National Trust, which owns the island, estimates repair costs at £250,000.

Photograph, page 10
Forecast, page 20

Major assurance

John Major has written to John Bruton, the Irish Prime Minister, assuring him that he was not seeking to revive a Stormont-style assembly in which Unionists always had the whiphand. Mr Bruton had given a warning against unilateral action. — Page 2

Hothouse valley

A plan has been unveiled to turn a Cornish valley into a world of rainforests, tropical gardens and desert under four giant hothouses, each of which will have its own climate. — Page 5

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'Today' given out by radio cricket

By OUR DIARY STAFF

CRICKET is to bounce BBC Radio 4's flagship news programme *Today* from the early morning airwaves next month. Live coverage of the World Cup matches in India and Pakistan will replace the programme on Long Wave.

Protest groups are aiming hostile deliveries at the decision to broadcast *Today* — essential listening for the chattering classes and decision-makers — on FM only.

Jocelyn Hay, chairman of the Voice of the Listener and Viewer, said she expected her members to mount a strong attack. "It is outrageous and the BBC wants to get its priorities right. There are a lot of people who still cannot get Radio 4 on FM particularly in cars and on older sets."

The BBC, which claims that more than 90 per cent of the country is covered by FM, has installed helpines to advise angry listeners in pockets of the country which have difficulty in receiving the frequen-

cy how to resume. The unprecedented situation has arisen because of the BBC's recent decision to put ball-by-ball cricket coverage on Radio 4 Long Wave instead of on Radio 5.

The BBC says that only two editions of *Today* are initially under threat. They coincide with England matches against Holland and South Africa on February 14 and 22. But if England proceed to the quarter finals, further editions could be at risk.

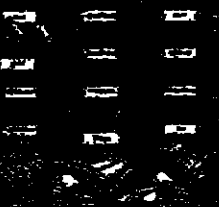
Peter Baxter, producer of the World Cup coverage, emphasises that the World Cup takes place only every four years. "It is a hard nut to grasp but the programmes did the only thing they could."

The protest is likely to rival that of *The Archers* listeners who successfully scolded BBC plans three years ago to turn the Long Wave frequency into a 24-hour news service.

Cricket, page 40

SATURDAY IN THE TIMES

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Jews told to shun reluctant divorcé

By RUSSELL JENKINS AND ADRIAN LEE

AN unemployed computer analyst has become the first man in this country to be officially ostracised by the Jewish community over his refusal to divorce his wife.

The sanction, delivered by the Federation of Synagogues Beth Din, a Jewish court, will make Moses David, 43, of Watford, a virtual *persona non grata* among Jews.

Orthodox Jews are prohibited from eating, drinking or sitting within 10ft of him although they are allowed to talk to him. Further punishments, preventing his carrying out religious duties, may follow if he continues to disobey the court.

The ruling — called a *nudui* — effectively amounts to a contempt of court and comes as senior Jewish leaders are trying to change both civil and religious law to ease the plight of the so-called "chained women", who find themselves unable to remarry in the

Jewish faith. Dr Jonathan Sacks, the Chief Rabbi, has been looking at ways to lift the 2,800-year-old religious law forbidding a woman to be unable to consider her marriage over until her husband grants her a bill of divorce, called a *get*.

The wife in the case, Rachel David, 30, hailed the judgement as a victory for the "chained women" and believes it reveals a changing attitude among Jewish elders.

She said: "This is a breakthrough for a lot of women who feel threatened and feel nobody is there to help them. I have shown the way. Husbands will have to think very seriously before behaving like this to their wives."

Mrs David, who has a 12-year-old daughter and two sons, aged ten and nine, were divorced in a civil court in 1992. However Mr David has always refused to give his wife a divorce recognisable to her. Continued on page 2, col 4

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Prince wins few allies in millennium call

POLITICAL SKETCH

This was John Major's best PM's Questions ever. Backbenchers rose to cheer. He left to a display of Order Papers fluttering like flags on a Tibetan temple. Suddenly, the Tory vipers slither over themselves to patronise their leader. In his sourer moods, Mr Major might echo Dr Johnson:

"Is not a Patron, My Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a Man struggling for Life in the Water, and when he has reached ground encumbers him with Help?"

هنا امن الفصل

Tip-off foiled £30,000 demand

Ex-officer jailed for seeking bribe to 'noble' jury

By Carol Midgley

A FORMER police sergeant with an exemplary career record was jailed for seven years yesterday for seeking a £30,000 bribe to help to noble an Old Bailey jury.

John Young, 45, was found guilty of attempting to pervert the course of justice after obtaining the home addresses of jurors in an attempt to influence the outcome of an armed robbery trial. He had denied the charge. Young, who was twice shot on duty and awarded the Queen's Gallantry medal while serving with the Metropolitan Police, showed no emotion as Judge Butler told him: "Conduct of this kind strikes at the very root of our criminal justice system."

Alan Rawley, QC, defending Young at Southwark Crown Court, said: "This is a ghastly and inglorious end to what had been certainly a distinguished and brave career and it is a matter of appalling record to see a man brought down like this."

Joanna Korner, QC, for the prosecution, said that Young, who had left the force two years ago to become a private detective, had spotted the potential to make money while helping to protect jurors trying a kidnapping, robbery and firearms case last year. He was part of a team of police and private security officers giving 24-hour protection during the 11-week hearing. The case cost taxpayers an estimated £1.65 million. It involved



Young made bribery offer to robber's sister

four members of a gang nicknamed "The Professionals", including Wayne Black, 27, who escaped from a prison van during the trial in June last year. He was jailed for 20 years after his recapture. His three co-defendants were jailed for between 12 and 18 years.

The trial concerned a £200,000 jewellery raid and the planned robbery of a computer shop. The gang intended to strap a home-made bomb around the body of a shop manager but were arrested as they tried to kidnap her at her home.

Ms Korner said: "Regrettably the jury protection arrangements had the very opposite effect, because it enabled a corrupt police officer to obtain names and addresses of jurors and pass them on to someone who might have

an interest in influencing the jury."

She said that Young, of New Barn, Kent, approached the sister of one of the defendants, James Lawson, and offered to supply information for payment amounting to £30,000. He told Amanda Lawson that he could secure favourable verdicts.

He told her how the jury system worked and gave her the address of one of the jurors. Miss Lawson told her sister-in-law and her brother's solicitor what had happened before telling the police.

An officer calling himself Billy pretended to be a member of the Lawson family and spoke to Young on the telephone. A meeting between the two, at which a £25,000 payment was agreed, was secretly videotaped by other police officers.

A further meeting was arranged the next day outside a pub in Woolwich, southeast London, run by Young's co-defendant, Peter Ferrigno, 52. Young introduced Ferrigno, who handed over a sealed envelope containing the addresses of four more jurors. Ferrigno was cleared after telling the court that although he believed something suspicious was going on, he did not know what was in the envelope.

Mr Rawley said that Young had been commended three times during the 1970s and was awarded the Queen's Gallantry Medal in 1974 after he continued to chase a gunman who had shot him in the leg.



Alfred Forte in Forte's of Berwick-upon-Tweed: a far cry from his second cousin's takeover battle with Granada

Café is northern outpost of family business that stays forever Forte

By Paul Wilkinson

THERE is one part of the Forte family empire that Granada failed to acquire in this week's £3.8 billion takeover. It is a small ice cream parlour and cafe tucked away in England's most northerly town.

Forte's of Berwick-upon-Tweed in Northumberland, is owned by Sir Rocco's second cousin Albert, who yesterday said his 56-seat emporium was definitely not for sale. "I certainly don't think Granada have any plans to take us over, and with my son Remo running the business, the name is set to go on for quite a while."

His chips-and-ice-cream-es-

tablishment is a far cry from the catering and hotel chain the other branch of his family built up over 60 years. He said: "Sometimes people think we are part of the same group, but when they see the shop they realise we aren't."

Forte's was opened in 1921 by his father Carlo, 14 years before Sir Rocco's father Charles started his empire with a milk bar in Regent Street, London. Their businesses took spectacularly different courses. While Charles and Sir Rocco went on to own grandiose hotels such as the Savoy and Le Meridien in Paris, Carlo was content to sell cornets to tourists.

Alfred, 68, who lives with his wife Heather in a flat above the cafe, still relies on the summer visitors to swell his earnings. "I have never had any aspirations to be a big businessman," he said. "I have a comfortable living and that's good enough for me. It's a small family concern and that's the way it will stay."

He watched the boardroom battle from a distance. "It was interesting and I'm sorry Sir Rocco lost. I didn't have any shares. I was too poor to buy any. Selling ice cream in Berwick at this time of year is not the easiest way of making a living."

"But all the interest in the takeover has certainly got the

family name in the paper and it's cheaper than buying advertising. Ours is such a small business compared to what Charles built up. I'd be sorry to see the Forte name go from the hotels, it helps us because people do make the connection."

The different branches of the family, which came originally from Italy, via Scotland, were once much closer. "The Fortes originally came from a village called Mortale, near Casimo. It is now called Mon Forte, which is an honour, but more of a reflection of Charles's activities than ours, I think."

Shares' ride, page 21

Jury finds Nigerian was killed unlawfully

By Richard Ford
HOME CORRESPONDENT

A NIGERIAN asylum seeker who died after a struggle with police as he was arrested was unlawfully killed, an inquest jury decided yesterday.

Evidence given at the inquest into the death of Oluwashijibomi Lapite is to be sent to the Crown Prosecution Service, which will reconsider whether charges can be brought against any police officer involved in the case.

His widow, Olanide, the mother of three children, aged one and three, is planning a civil action for damages against the Metropolitan Police.

Mr Lapite, 34, a painter and decorator, died from asphyxia and cocaine intoxication after being put in a neck hold by police arresting him outside a club in Stoke Newington, northeast London, in December 1994. The pressure crushed Mr Lapite's voice box.

The jury's verdict, after a four-day hearing, was greeted with cheers from the public gallery at St Pancras Coroner's Court, Mrs Lapite, of Homerton, east London, said: "I heard how the officers beat and killed him and I am relieved my children are going to grow up knowing their father was unlawfully killed."

Earlier Dr Stephen Chan, the coroner, urged police forces in England and Wales to ban using neck holds to restrain suspects.

PC Paul Wright had told the inquest that he and his colleague, PC Andrew McCallum, had feared for their lives as they struggled with Mr Lapite. However, the jury was told that Mr Lapite had 35 to 45 injuries on his body while the policemen were almost unscathed.

Waiter's father and imam accused over 'bride' of 13

By Bill Frost

THE father of an unemployed Turkish waiter was charged yesterday with aiding him in the statutory rape of a 13-year-old British girl.

The imam who "married" Sarah Cooke and Musa Komeagac, 18, was also charged, with performing an illegal marriage.

The girl, who became besotted with the Turkish teenager on a family holiday, may be staying in his isolated village for another month following the adjournment of the court case against him last night. A judge told Komeagac that he must remain in jail until a special hearing on February 15. Miss Cooke and her mother, from Braintree, Essex, had been due to give evidence.

On Wednesday, after an application to the High Court by Essex Social Services, Miss Cooke was made a ward of court and ordered back to Britain "forthwith". Mrs Jackie Cooke, 37, flew to Turkey that day and publicly pleaded with her to return.

Yesterday the girl appeared willing to come home after writing a letter to her "husband" begging him to forget her because she was "being forced back to Britain". Later, according to Selim Sumen, Komeagac's lawyer, she had

"no intention of leaving". The lawyer said: "She does not want to go back to England. She loves Musa very much."

"I am arranging for them to meet in the prison over the next couple of days. She is looking forward to seeing him. He is very upset because he is away from her, but he is being well treated in prison. Everyone knows the story now. He has a lot of sympathy. The adjournment will give everyone a chance to study the implications. Sarah and her mother can have time to talk about her future. Sarah must make up her own mind. All anyone wants is what is best."

The girl and her mother spent part of the day at the basement flat occupied by the Komeagac family in the town of Kahramanmaraş, close to Turkey's south eastern border with Syria. After meeting Mr Sumen they were invited to the office of Ali Sezal, the mayor. He said: "I am proud that a British girl has chosen to live in our province and adopt our Islamic way of life. I will do everything I can to help them."

He said he looked forward to performing a civil marriage ceremony with the couple, and he offered to provide them with a flat in which to start married life.

Old soldier takes leaf from tree protests

By Adrian Lee

A FORMER sapper took a leaf out of the tactics book of anti-road protesters yesterday when he sat in the branches of a neighbour's beech tree in an attempt to prevent it being felled.

The incident began shortly before tree surgeons arrived in Hales, Norfolk, to cut down most of the 140-year-old tree. Philip Thirle, 77, who served in Burma, used a ladder to reach the lower branches. His protest seemed to have ended when he climbed down for a tea break and two constables removed his ladder.

However, Mr Thirle waited until the officers had left and resumed his protest 10ft above the ground. "The tree was there long before the neighbours built their bungalow four years ago," he said. "As far as I am concerned it is healthy with many years of life left."

Norfolk police were called again and Mr Thirle gave up his perch when he was threatened with arrest for breach of the peace.

Alan Wones, 25, Mr Thirle's neighbour, said: "We got advice that the tree is dangerous and had to come down. We do not want it falling down on our bungalow or conservatory."

Student died under lorry after relationship ended

By Joanna Bale

A STUDENT suffered fatal injuries when he "dived" under the wheels of a dustcart four days after his girlfriend ended their relationship, an inquest heard yesterday.

Ian Hyde received head injuries when he was hit by the lorry outside Christ Church, Oxford, and was dragged 40 yards along the road. Eleanor Blair saw him lying crushed beneath the wheels as she was walking to a lecture. He died three hours later in hospital.

Miss Blair, 20, a mathematics undergraduate, told the inquest that Mr Hyde, 19, a chemistry student, had gone to see her on the morning of November 9, four days after the couple had split up. The relationship had begun to falter at the beginning of their second year at Hertford College. She said: "I think he realised I did not feel the same way as I used to, but he did not really want to end it."

She said that on November 5 she had told him she wanted



Eleanor Blair saw Ian Hyde dying in the street

to part and he appeared to accept that. She added: "He later began to question what had been happening. On November 9 he came to my room. I was sitting on the bed having just finished writing a letter. He asked if he could read it. I said I would rather he did not, but he insisted. He left in a fairly upset mood."

She had expected to see him later in the day when they would be able to talk about the problem, but she next saw him as he lay dying in the road. John Clarke, the driver of

the dustcart, described how he had seen Mr Hyde. He said: "I got the impression that he was staring at me. As I drew level, I smiled at him. He took his eyes off me, looked at the wheel and aimed his head at it and dived. I felt a bump and felt him underneath as I was coming to a stop."

A post mortem examination carried out at the John Radcliffe Hospital, disclosed that Mr Hyde, of Bewdley, Hereford and Worcester, whose father had died in a road accident in 1994, had suffered multiple injuries and had died from head injuries. Mr Hyde's tutor, Dr Christopher Schofield, said he had been a good student with "no significant problems".

Recording an open verdict, Nicholas Gardiner, an Oxfordshire coroner, said Mr Hyde could have tripped and fallen into the path of the lorry. "It appears to me he was in a distraught state of mind. In this case I do not feel it would be proper to record a verdict that he took his own life."

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Genetic crops 'put country at risk'

By Nick Nuttall

STRICT controls to protect the countryside from genetically engineered crops were urged yesterday by a government adviser. Experts fear that crops bred to have novel properties, such as a long shelf-life, may cross-breed with wild plants with highly damaging effects.

Sir Crispin Tickell, chairman of the Panel on Sustainable Development and a former Ambassador to the United Nations, said: "We are playing not just with fire but with dynamite when you get into the field of biotechnology."

Speaking yesterday at the launch of the panel's second report, he said that there were many examples of scientific developments which had produced unforeseen environmental or health damage, including asbestos and CFCs.

The panel, set up by John Major after the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, said principles on the release of genetically altered organisms should be drawn up with representatives from industry, science and medicine, charities and environmental and consumer groups.

MPs prepare to extend wildlife protection

Farmers call for right to cull badgers in TB areas

By Michael Hornsby, COUNTRYSIDE CORRESPONDENT

FARMERS say they are being plagued by a rise in the badger population brought about by over-zealous concern for the animal's welfare. As MPs debate new legislation today that will extend the protection given to wild animals, farmers are calling for the right to resume the culling of badgers on their property.

For centuries the creature that supplied the gentle and fatherly companion of Ratty and Mole in Kenneth Grahame's *Wind in the Willows* was among the most persecuted of Britain's wild animals. Thousands were killed to make shaving brushes.

Now Old Brock is one of the most rigorously protected of animals. After being persecuted almost to extinction by landowners and gamekeepers in the 19th century, the badger population recovered steadily after the First World War as gamekeeping declined, but the animals were still seen to be under threat from culling by farmers and by the barbarous "sport" of badger digging.

The 1973 Badgers Act, prohibiting the killing or injuring of the animals, was designed to stop the persecution but was felt to be ineffective because it did not protect badgers' sets. This was remedied in a strengthened version of the

Act in 1991. The National Farmers' Union says badger numbers are now "unnaturally" high, particularly in the South West, and blames the animals for spreading disease to cattle, destroying crops and undermining pasture land. A recent editorial in *Country Life* suggested the law should be relaxed to allow measures to be taken to reduce populations in areas where the badger has become a pest.

The main complaint of farmers is that the animals are spreading TB to cattle. About a third of the estimated 250,000 badgers in Britain live in the South West, which also has the highest incidence of TB in both cattle and badgers.

Hugh Oliver-Bellasis, a Hampshire farmer who chairs an NFU working party monitoring the badger problem, said: "We are convinced that badgers are implicated in the spread of TB, which costs farmers about £4 million a year."

Scientists, however, have little sympathy for the farmers' case. Stephen Harris, professor of environmental sciences at Bristol University and a leading authority on badgers, said: "There is as yet no evidence of a sharp rise in badger numbers. We are carrying out a new census, but



Meale: condemned "horrendous acts"

even if this reveals an increase it may only show how badly persecuted they were before. In any case there is no evidence that culling badgers would reduce TB in cattle.

The farmers' call comes as MPs appear likely to give overwhelming support today to a private member's Bill that would put wild animals on the same legal footing as pets and other domesticated or captive creatures. The Wild Mammals (Protection) Bill, which receives its second reading today, provides that anyone who "mutilates, kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or

asphyxiates any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering" shall be guilty of an offence punishable by up to six months in jail.

Alan Meale, the Labour MP who is sponsoring the Bill, said: "Nobody can believe it is right that people who commit the horrendous acts regularly witnessed by RSPCA inspectors, such as hedgehogs being kicked to death, hares impaled on spikes or foxes decapitated for fun, should escape prosecution."

An earlier version of the Bill last year was killed in the House of Lords by supporters of fox-hunting who raised so many objections that it ran out of parliamentary time. However, the latest Bill is being backed by the British Field Sports Society.

A list of exemptions makes clear that fox-hunting, deer-hunting, hare-courting and falconry will still be lawful and that farmers will be allowed to continue shooting and trapping foxes, rabbits and other animals recognised as pests. Robin Hanbury-Tenison, chief executive of the society, said the Bill was a great step forward. "The society has always been prepared to support sensible animal welfare measures."



Badger and Mole in *Wind in the Willows*, written in 1908. The 19th century saw badgers persecuted almost to extinction by landowners and gamekeepers

Letters, page 17

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Familiar voices offer no comfort



PERHAPS anyone who heard a warning from their father that a man behind them in the street was about to stab them might be expected to take drastic action.

The first patient I treated with auditory hallucinations, when I was a casualty officer, decided he must strike first — and badly beat a man innocently walking down a west London street.

The assailant, who suffered from schizophrenia, regularly heard his father, offering warnings of advice and commenting on his behaviour. The assault was thus not the fault of the patient, other than that he was not taking his prescribed medication.

Since the large psychiatric hospitals were closed, and more patients released into the community, schizophrenia in general, and hallucinations in particular, are more frequently offered as a defence in court.

This development throws up two problems. It adds to the belief that all schizophrenics are dangerous, whereas the majority are frightened, timid people hiding in society's shadows. It also encourages a belief that all who have delusions are schizophrenic, whereas they can be a symptom of many psychiatric conditions.

Hallucination can affect any of the senses: auditory; olfactory; the smelling of strange smells; visual; the seeing of objects that are not there; or gustatory, the tasting of something when nothing is being eaten.

Extremely depressed or manic patients can suffer hallucinations. Voices may condemn them for their sins and promise damnation. Hallucinations can also be a symptom of alcoholism, brain damage, some forms of epilepsy or a side-effect of many drugs.

A case has been reported recently in the *British Journal of Clinical Practice* in which a woman who had a meningioma, a benign intracranial tumour affecting the right side of her brain, suffered visual, tactile and auditory hallucinations. Most she coped with, but the sound of church bells angered her. They became louder as the tumour grew.

She explained to her doctors that the irritation was not only because of the noise but because of the tune she heard. It was a well-known carol, and she, as an atheist, found its constant repetition offensive.

DR THOMAS STUTTAFORD

Blue suppers offend fans of bawdy bard

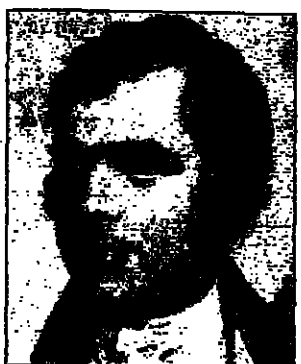
By Alan Hamilton

BAD language and jokes worthy only of a rugby club dinner are lowering the tone of the Immortal Memory, guardians of the heritage of Robert Burns said yesterday.

Speaking on the 237th anniversary of the poet's birth, and in the bicentenary year of his death, officials of the Burns Federation, which represents more than 1,000 clubs from Falkirk to Fiji, voiced concern that the Burns Supper, by tradition an ecumenical to the genius of Scotland's greatest son, was degenerating into an excuse for vulgarity and drunkenness.

Peter Westwood, honorary president of the Ayrshire-based federation and editor of its journal, the *Burns Chronicle*, said there had been an unfortunate tendency towards smut recently, particularly in the Toast to the Lassies, conducted after the sparring of the haggis.

"Dirty jokes about women are becoming too much of a feature of these events. We would accept it at an all-male supper but it seems to be on the increase in front of mixed audiences. Burns Suppers exist to honour the memory of a great man; they are not the occasion for distasteful jokes which can only cheapen the occasion."



Burns: fornicated to Olympic standard

Two weeks ago, at a Scottish literature seminar in Glasgow, Murdoch Morrison, the federation's president, appealed for Burns Suppers to be cleaned up and for speakers to concentrate on serious issues of the poet's work.

The man himself wrote some of the bawdiest poetry ever to kiss the printed page, and drank and fornicated to Olympic standard during his brief life. The keepers of his memory nevertheless feel that his appetite for women — which he called hough-magandie — should not obscure higher instincts for lyric poetry and the rights of man.

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Teachers misjudge pupils' ability

Girls outshine boys at all three levels in maths and English

REPORTS BY DAVID CHARTER, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

GIRLS outshine boys in English and mathematics in tests at seven, 11 and 14, the first full set of results disclosed yesterday. Boys did slightly better in science but they showed worryingly low levels of achievement in English and mathematics from the age of seven onwards.

A marginal improvement was recorded over 1994 by seven-year-old boys in English, but mathematics grades deteriorated by 3 per cent. Boys fared worse in reading, spelling and handwriting — three of the four English disciplines.

Results from the first compulsory testing of 11-year-olds showed that only 43 per cent reached the standard expected of them in English, compared with 70.5 per cent for seven-year-olds. For 14-year-olds the figure rose just two points to 45 per cent.

A similar analysis of mathematics results shows 77 per cent of seven-year-old boys reaching the target for their age (national curriculum level two or above), compared with 44 per cent aged 11 and 57 per cent at 14.

Girls did considerably better at English at all ages, but their marks were slightly down on 1994 in every section of the tests. In English and mathematics at seven, girls did marginally worse, with 78 per cent and 81 per cent



McAvoy: criticised external marking

respectively getting average marks or above, compared to 80 and 84 per cent last time.

The figures published yesterday also include teachers' own assessment of pupils' progress alongside test results. Teachers generally judged their pupils to be performing better than the results suggested, apart from in science. In English and maths, teachers judged that more than half of 11-year-olds matched Government expectations (56 and 54 per cent respectively). This was significantly higher than test results showed (48 and 44 per cent).

Doug McAvoy, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, highlighted the

discrepancies and said external marking of the tests could explain some of the variations.

Gillian Shephard, the Education Secretary, said the first 11-year-old test results were still too problematic to be published in league tables of schools, as happens for GCSEs and A levels. However, parents could create their own tables by going to local education authorities to get information about schools in their area. "I would encourage authorities to make this information as widely available as they can," she said.

Ministers had assured teachers that yesterday's results would not be used to compile tables, but there has been a concerted campaign among Conservatives to use the tests to extend the information revolution to primary schools.

Mrs Shephard said that parents would receive their children's results and those of their school. She was waiting until the tests had "bedded down" before embarking on national league tables, and she would not commit herself to publication next year. Critics have accused her of delaying to avoid a confrontation with the unions, but she insisted the explanation lay in logistical problems.

Mrs Shephard said an improvement in results for seven and 14-year-olds showed how tests raised standards. The tests for 11-year-olds were being taken for the first time, and the children had suffered the effects of a previously overloaded curriculum, which had now been revised, she said.

"If you have had a problem at one age range in applying the old curriculum, you are bound to have an impact on what is being done in our schools and on results. That has been put right," she said. Measures included a project for 20 centres to improve literacy and numeracy teaching.

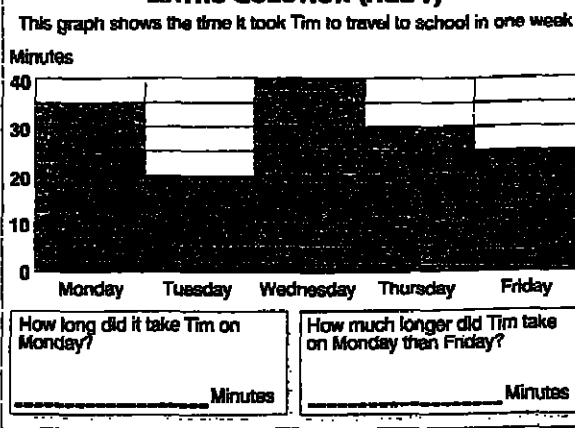
Education, page 33

TESTS AT SEVEN

English: spelling continued to be the weakest of the four tested areas, with 66 per cent matching or exceeding expectations for their age compared with 78 per cent for reading, 80 per cent for handwriting. Girls performed better in all areas, most notably in spelling, where 40 per cent of boys were already a year or more behind compared with 29 per cent of girls. Four out of ten girls were said to be reading at level three, the standard of an average nine-year-old.

Science: there were no tests in science but performance was assessed by teachers, who said 84 per cent of children reached or beat the targets set for the age group. There were only small differences between the abilities of boys and girls, with 14 per cent of female pupils reaching the average level of a nine-year-old against 15 per cent of the boys. The teachers assessed the seven-year-olds on their knowledge of materials and their properties as well as on physical processes such as heating and freezing.

MATHS QUESTION (AGE 7)



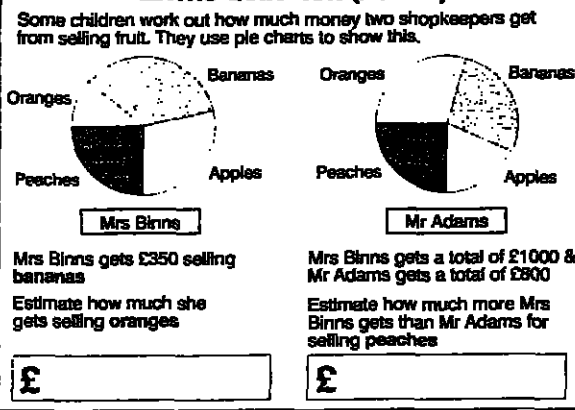
Mathematics: one in five seven-year-olds was shown by the tests to be as able as the average nine-year-old, but a similar number failed to reach the standard expected for their age. Boys formed the majority of the very bright and of the least able. Sixty-three per cent of girls and 56 per cent of boys were graded average. The tests concentrated on adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing. Teacher assessment showed that 24 per cent of boys and 20 per cent of girls were below the target for algebra.

TESTS AT ELEVEN

English: half of the children who took English tests were below the standard expected of their age. Girls outshone the boys, with 56 per cent at or above the average compared with 42 per cent of boys. Pupils were tested on reading, writing, spelling and handwriting. Seven per cent were as good as the typical 14-year-old, but 8 per cent were four years behind the expected average. In teacher assessment, girls again excelled with 63 per cent judged at or above the average level, against 50 per cent of boys.

Science: results in science were by far the best of the three subjects, with seven out of ten children scoring average marks or above. Boys outperformed girls slightly and, overall, 22 per cent of pupils were judged to be at the standard of a 14-year-old. This year, however, the questions will be harder. The tests covered life and living processes, materials and their properties and physical processes. Teachers assessed their pupils at a lower level generally than the test results, saying 36 per cent were below average expectations.

MATHS QUESTION (AGE 11)



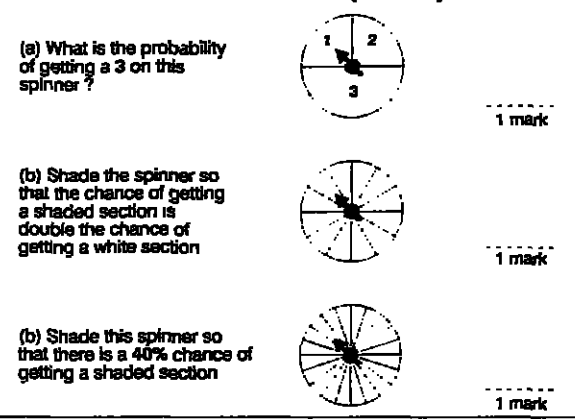
Mathematics: just 44 per cent of 11-year-olds achieved the standard expected of them in the tests, with 8 per cent four years or more behind. The tests covered numbers, algebra, shape and space and handling data. Extra time will be allowed for mathematics tests this year after complaints from teachers. In teacher assessment, 54 per cent of all children were said to be at or above the average standard of achievement for the age, with girls performing slightly better than boys.

TESTS AT FOURTEEN

English: fifty-five per cent of 14-year-olds scored at least average marks. However, 23 per cent were three years behind, 10 per cent five years behind and 4 per cent at least seven years behind the expected standard for their age group. Several hundred schools were unhappy with the grades awarded and demanded re-marking, which resulted in 4 per cent of pupils having their scores improved. Sixty-four per cent of girls were at or above the expected typical standard compared with 45 per cent of boys.

Science: boys did slightly better than girls in the science tests, with 57 per cent of boys judged at least average for their age compared with 54 per cent of girls. In all, 56 per cent were at the typical level of achievement, down from 64 per cent last year. Seven per cent were excellent in science, but 36 per cent were no better than the typical 11-year-old and 12 per cent of those were at or below a nine-year-old's performance. Pupils were tested on life and living processes, materials and their properties and physical processes.

MATHS QUESTION (AGE 14)



Mathematics: one in ten 14-year-olds surpassed expected levels of achievement. Average grades were achieved by 57 per cent, with girls' marks slightly better than those for boys. More than a third were at the level of an average 11-year-old, and 14 per cent were able to match only a typical nine-year-old. Teachers assessed pupils' work at a slightly higher level overall, saying 61 per cent of 14-year-olds were at the average level or above. In the previous year's tests, 60 per cent were judged average or above.

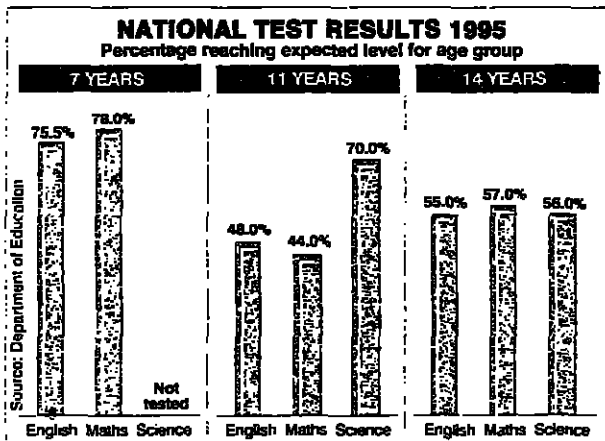
THE QUESTIONS

A BENCHMARK for future generations was set by the two million pupils who sat tests for 7, 11 and 14-year-olds last summer. In the English tests at seven, children read aloud a passage to their teacher. All children were asked to write a story using their best handwriting, and words in the spelling test included bus, hot, bath, himself, pancake, missing and fighting. In maths at seven, children were

set worksheets to test basic arithmetic, each lasting 40 minutes. At 11, pupils sat two 35-minute maths tests with all questions in the form of problems to be solved, often relating to practical experiences familiar to pupils. Some questions did not allow use of a calculator. In science at 11 there were two 35-minute tests. One question asked which of a range of materials would melt, burn or stay the same if heated.

Both maths and science had 30-minute optional extension papers for higher-ability children. English tests for 11-year-olds included a comprehension test, with multiple-choice answers and longer answers requiring pupils to express feelings of characters. In the writing test they were judged on their purpose and organisation, grammar and style and a spelling test, including words such as gingerly

and illuminated. Mathematics and science tests for 14-year-olds both consisted of two one-hour papers, with extension papers for high-ability pupils. In English, 14-year-olds sat a 90-minute comprehension based on a letter from the Red Cross appealing for money and a story about someone being evacuated from their home as a refugee. The second English paper was a 75-minute test on Shakespeare.



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هكزا من الاصل

Poor performance of 11-year-olds highlights need for review of teaching methods

Results expose junior schools as weak link

The first results of tests at 11 confirm many of the anxieties long expressed by inspectors about standards in junior schools. No wonder that teachers have resisted national testing and continue to argue against the compilation of league tables. Gillian Shephard was careful to emphasise yesterday that this was the first year for the tests and that children had been studying under the old, overcrowded national curriculum. But there is no hiding the poverty of the results. Less than half of 11-year-olds reached expected levels in English and mathematics. The results are bad news for the Government, not least because they turn the spotlight away from Labour's troubles and back on to the condition of state schools. Seven years after the national curriculum was introduced to raise standards, the inescapable message is that junior schools in particular still display worrying weaknesses. Ofsted, the school inspection agency, found the quality of teaching to be unsatisfac-



Gillian Shephard may take credit for persuading schools to participate in curriculum tests, but she cannot hide from the poverty of the results, John O'Leary writes

tory in 30 per cent of junior school lessons last year. One school in ten was not making satisfactory progress in reading and a quarter were in the same position for writing. The 7-11 age group has been the weak link of the national curriculum. Teachers have had difficulty mastering the full range of ten subjects and, until last year's review by Sir Ron Dearing, were expected to cover an unrealistic amount of ground. But the deficiencies exposed in yesterday's results are not in obscure areas of the curriculum: they relate to English and mathematics, the building blocks of other learning. Mrs Shephard's proposed network of remedial centres to improve the teaching of basic

literacy and numeracy look more necessary than ever. But the results at seven suggest a secure grounding that fails to ensure lift-off. Another interpretation is that teachers of younger children have become adept at teaching to the tests in a way that junior schools have yet to grasp.

However, the results of the 11-year-olds will increase pressure for a rethink of teaching methods in the later years of primary education. Even Nigel de Gruchy, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers, conceded yesterday that some of his members might have to think again about whole-class

teaching and other traditional methods.

Another overdue development may be to introduce more specialist teaching in junior schools, where the limitations of one teacher for all subjects are now fully exposed. The so-called Three Wise Men, who reported on primary schools to Kenneth Clarke in his time as Education Secretary, recommended just such a change, but little progress has been made.

The tests, decried yesterday as crude and simplistic, have been misrepresented by critics in the teaching unions and at Westminster. They bear no resemblance to the 11-plus and are not a Trojan horse for a Government bent on reintroducing selection. Not only are the national curriculum tests taken far too late in the school year to be used to select pupils, but they set out to test different things: the 11-plus is largely an IQ test, whereas the government tests measure progress through the curriculum.

Mrs Shephard was able to glory in the fact that, at all



Deficiencies exposed by the tests were not in obscure areas of the curriculum: less than half of 11-year-olds reached the expected levels in English and mathematics

ages, nine out of ten schools had carried out the tests and reported the results. Without her successful wooing of the teaching profession, the national picture would not have emerged. She was less con-

vincing on the question of when parents will be allowed to see comparisons of individual schools' performances.

Local league tables, as the first objective measures on which to base choices between

primary schools, will be read avidly. The Government might want to avoid another stand-off before an election, but the bleak national picture will surely make parents even more impatient for the results.

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ON SATURDAY

Vouchers may force nurseries to reduce costs

By DAVID CHARTER

LOCAL authority nursery schools might be damaged by the voucher scheme, the Audit Commission suggested in a report yesterday.

Not a single place at present provided in a free-standing nursery school, as opposed to those which are already part of primary schools, costs less than £1,000, the value of the vouchers being sent to parents in the four areas in a pilot scheme from Easter.

The commission looked at 11 of the country's 550 nursery schools. Its analysis of local authority provision showed that whereas half-day nursery classes in primary schools generally cost between £700 and £1,000, half-day nursery school places cost anything between £1,300 and £2,500.

If the findings were repeated across the country, they would suggest that costs would have to be cut at nursery schools under the voucher scheme, even if they attract parents. Local authorities now spend £1.4 billion on nursery or reception places for children aged three and four and the Government is to cut their funding by £565 million to pay for the voucher scheme.

The Government has said the scheme will encourage more local authority, private and voluntary provision of nursery places for four-year-

olds. But some areas have a way to go; there are places for just 26 per cent of four-year-olds in Hereford and Worcester, 27 per cent in Oxfordshire and 28 per cent in Essex.

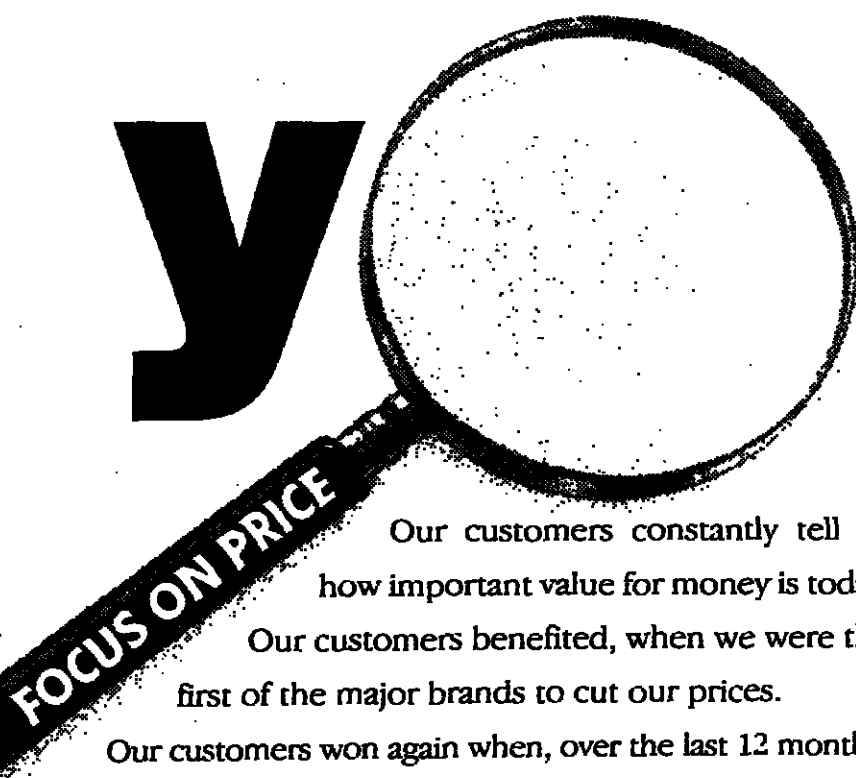
The report says it is possible that parents who do not want to take up their child's nursery voucher place will try and sell the voucher. The scheme will distribute vouchers worth £750 million to parents to use at 40,000 nursery or play-group classes. "The scheme will need powerful procedures to prevent fraud. There could be potential for a black market," *Counting to Five* says.

The commission estimates the cost of setting up a part-time nursery class as £50,000. It says: "The high costs of nursery schools, particularly relative to nursery and reception classes, mean that the case for investing in new ones will seldom be compelling."

The report also says there is "considerable unmet demand" for nursery education, with up to 46 per cent of parents not receiving the type of service they want. It does not speculate on whether vouchers will help satisfy these demands.

The report says the main challenge for local authorities, once vouchers are issued nationally in Easter next year, is to maintain co-operation with other providers.

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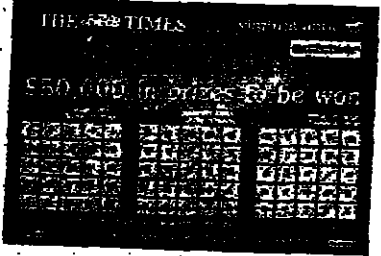
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The same rules of how to play and how to claim apply and the hotline numbers are the same for both newspaper and Internet games.



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2 FOR 1 VIRGIN FLIGHTS - SEE PAGE 29

Blair maintains big poll lead but his party's policies are slow to win public approval

Voters show loss of faith in Labour's readiness

By PETER RIDDELL

FEWER people believe that Labour is ready to form the next government than a year ago and the party is making only slow progress in winning approval for its policies, according to the latest MORI poll for *The Times*.

The poll confirms how central Tony Blair is to Labour's big lead in the polls and to the party's appeal to the middle classes. John Major has increased his personal popularity over the past year, but the public remains hostile to Tory policies.

Tory support is 29 per cent, up one point since early December and at the highest level for two years. Labour and the Liberal Democrats are unchanged over the month on 55 and 13 per cent respectively. The economic optimism index, measuring those who believe the general economic condition of the country will improve rather than get worse over the next 12 months, now

stands at minus 11 points. This compares with minus 16 points last month and is the most favourable level since last June.

A quarter of those questioned think the general election should be held immediately and a further third want an election during the course of this year. Just over a quarter of the public, but three fifths of Tory supporters, think that the election should be next year.

The poll, undertaken last weekend, shows that a clear majority believes that Labour is ready for Government and Mr Blair is ready to become the next Prime Minister, but the margins are smaller than when the question was last asked at the end of 1994. The biggest declines on both questions over the period have occurred among women, those aged over 55, skilled workers, and those living in the North.

In a week when the possibil-

ity of a Labour-Liberal Democrat partnership has been raised by Paddy Ashdown, the poll shows that a narrow majority of Liberal Democrats believe that Labour and Mr Blair are ready for government. Indeed, unlike the supporters of other parties, there has been an increase in the number of Liberal Democrats who believe that Mr Blair is ready to be Prime Minister.

In December 1994, when Labour's poll ratings touched a record 61 per cent, the proportion agreeing that Labour is ready to form the next Government was 66 per cent. It has now dropped to 55 per cent. The number disagreeing has risen from 28 to 33 per cent over the same period.

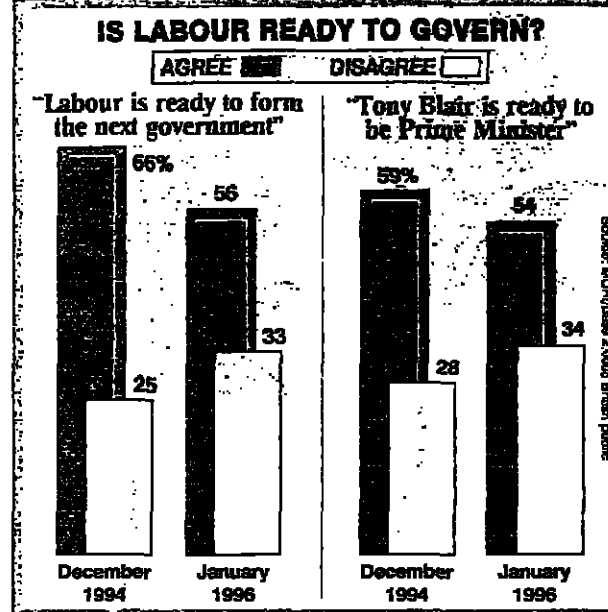
Similarly, the proportion agreeing that Mr Blair is ready to be the next Prime Minister has declined from 59 to 54 per cent over the 13 months, while the number

disagreeing has risen from 28 to 34 per cent.

The poll underlines Mr Blair's personal appeal. Since September 1994, the number liking him has risen from 49 to 53 per cent. His appeal is as strong to the middle classes as to the working classes. He is liked slightly more by those who have switched to Labour since the last election than by party supporters generally. The number disliking him has also risen, from 24 to 29 per cent as the number with no opinion has declined.

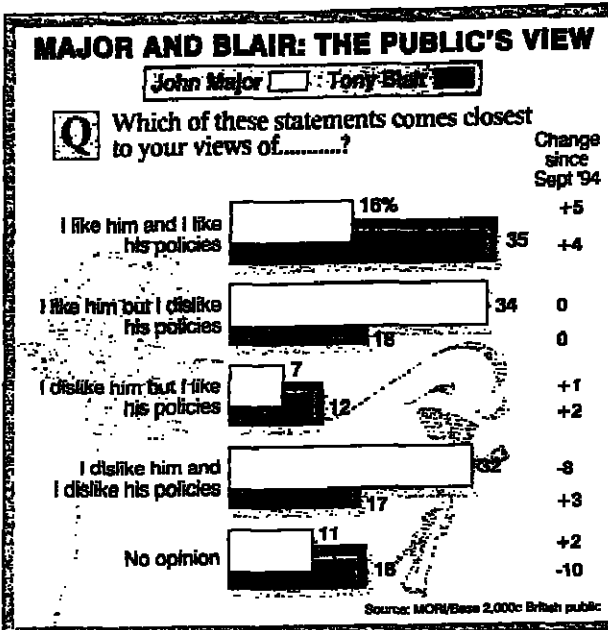
The proportion of voters who like Labour's policies has increased slightly since September 1994, by six points to 47 per cent, but there has also been a small rise in the number disliking Mr Blair's policies, from 32 to 35 per cent. Overall, a third like Mr Blair and like his policies, while just under a fifth like him but dislike his policies.

By contrast, while Mr Ma-



Major is liked personally by half the public, Tory policies are disliked by two thirds. For example, the proportion liking Mr Major and his policies is half that for Mr Blair and his policies, while the number disliking Mr Major but liking his policies is double the level for Mr Blair and his policies. There has been an improvement since September 1994 in liking for Mr Major and for his policies, though the latter is from a very low level. The

Prime Minister is particularly liked by those aged over 65. Nearly two thirds even of those who have switched away from the Tories since the last election like him, compared with more than three quarters of Conservative loyalists. However, despite being personally liked, the public is still dissatisfied with the way he is doing his job as Prime Minister by a two to one margin. This has remained fairly level since last autumn. Three quar-



ters of the public also remain dissatisfied with the way the Government is running the country, with only one in seven satisfied. Mr Blair's personal rating remains positive, with nearly a half satisfied and just over a quarter dissatisfied. More than two thirds of Labour supporters are satisfied with one in eight dissatisfied. Mr Ashdown enjoys a positive rating among the public as a whole and particularly

among Liberal Democrats. MORI interviewed a representative quota sample of 1,770 adults at 135 ward sampling points across Britain. Interviews were conducted face-to-face from January 19 to 22. Data were weighted to match the profile of the population. Voting intention figures exclude those who say they would not vote (10 per cent), are undecided (7 per cent) or refuse to name a party (3 per cent).

Notice to Customers

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

National Savings Certificates of the 42nd Issue and 8th Index-linked Issue were withdrawn from sale on 25 January 1996.

The 43rd Issue will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 5.35% pa compound when held for five years.

The 9th Index-linked Issue will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 2.5% pa compound in addition to index-linking when held for five years.

CHILDREN'S BONUS BONDS

Issue G Children's Bonus Bonds were withdrawn from sale on 25 January 1996. Issue H will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed and tax-free return of 6.75% pa compound when held for the first five years.

CAPITAL BONDS

Series 1 Capital Bonds were withdrawn from sale on 25 January 1996. Series J will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a gross return of 6.65% pa compound, guaranteed when held for five years.

PENSIONERS GUARANTEED INCOME BONDS

Series 2 Pensioners Bonds were withdrawn from general sale on 25 January 1996 (but see the next paragraph). Series 3 will go on sale on 26 January. It will offer a guaranteed rate of 7.0% pa gross for the first five years held.

Series 2 Bonds will remain on sale for holders of National Savings Income Bonds who wish to use the proceeds of their Income Bonds to reinvest into Pensioners Bonds provided that:

- the application to repay the Income Bonds was received at National Savings, Blackpool between 29 November 1995 and 25 January 1996 inclusive; and
- the option to reinvest into Pensioners Bonds is exercised within 1 month of the repayment date of the Income Bonds.

FIRST OPTION BONDS

On and from 26 January 1996, the first year fixed rate on FIRST Option Bonds will be 6.25% gross (5.0% net assuming tax at 20%). Bonds of £20,000 or more held to the first anniversary will earn a bonus of 0.25% gross (0.2% net).

DEPOSIT BONDS (no longer on sale). On and from 1 March 1996 the variable rate of interest will be 6.25% pa gross.

Sales booklets (including application forms) are available from post offices. Alternatively you can get copies by telephoning 0500 500 000.

NATIONAL SAVINGS

Issued by the Department for National Savings on behalf of the Treasury

INCOME BONDS

On and from 9 March 1996 the variable ("Treasury") rate of interest payable on Income Bonds will be 6.25% pa gross. The bonus on holdings of £25,000 or more remains at 0.25% pa gross. The gross rates from 9 March will therefore be as follows:

Holding	Rate of interest
under £25,000	6.25% pa
£25,000 and over	6.5% pa

INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

On and from 9 February 1996 the variable gross rates of interest on deposits in an Investment Account will be as follows:

Balance in account	Rate of interest
under £500	5.0% pa
£500 to £24,999	5.5% pa
£25,000 and over	5.75% pa

ORDINARY ACCOUNT

On and from 1 March 1996 the variable rates of interest on deposits in an Ordinary Account will be as follows:

Standard rate	Higher rate
1.75% pa	2.75% pa

PREMIUM BONDS

On and from 1 May 1996 the variable interest rate used to calculate the prize fund will be 4.75% pa. At the same time, a new scale of prizes will be introduced. This will fix the number of prizes at 350,000 a month. The prize values will continue to range from £50 to the £1 million monthly jackpot, but there will be a new method of calculating the number of prizes of each value. The number of larger prizes, after the £1 million jackpot, will no longer be fixed at 44 a month but will grow as the prize fund grows. The new method will result in about double the current number of prizes in the range £5,000 to £100,000. There will also be more prizes of £500 and £1,000. Full details of how the prize fund will be allocated were published in the London, Edinburgh and Belfast Gazettes dated 26 January 1996. They will also be included in a new booklet expected to be available at post offices from 11 March.

Tories' meagre recovery worth only half a cheer

The voting intention figures don't matter yet. What matters is whether we are getting our message across. So said a senior Shadow Cabinet member after the latest MORI poll for *The Times*. He is partly right. As revealing are the pointers to underlying attitudes shown by replies to other questions.

The slight recovery in the Tories' rating should therefore be greeted with only a half a cheer in Conservative Central Office. The improvement in the economic optimism index may be a forerunner of a revival in the elusive "feel-good" factor. But the change is small so far and there has not been any sign of any reduction in the high level of public dissatisfaction with the Government.

John Major is liked by the public, even by those who dislike his policies and are dissatisfied with his performance as Prime Minister. His rating of plus 11 points on "like less dislike" contrasts with minus 39 points on "satisfied less dissatisfied". Despite its big overall lead, there are warning signals for Labour in the decline in the number believing Labour is ready to govern and Mr Blair is ready to be Prime Minister, particularly among the key groups of skilled workers which Labour wants to attract from the Tories.

Overall, the poll confirms the view of Robert Worcester of MORI that "the outcome of the next election will depend upon how well Mr Blair performs and how well he keeps the Labour party together". Mr Blair is clearly the

party's big asset, enjoying particularly high ratings among those who have switched to Labour since 1992 and among Liberal Democrats. Not only is he liked but he enjoys strong public support for his performance as Labour leader.

Mr Blair's favourable rating is not, however, matched by equal enthusiasm for Labour policies. Since September 1994 there has only been a tiny rise in the number who "like less dislike" his policies.

None of that surprises Labour strategists whose research has revealed considerable public uncertainty about party policy. That explains the desire to project the stakeholding society as the party's "unifying theme" or Big Idea. This has gone down well, but after the Harriet Harman row this week, party leaders recognise the need to flesh out policy themes.

The Tories' conclusion is that they need to hammer home the story of an improving economy and what is being dubbed the "hypocrisy" theme, the contrast between what Labour leaders say and do. The most significant message of the polls this year will be how these campaigns affect the public's view of, for example, the parties' degree of unity, readiness to govern and leaders' performance. These will in turn determine voting intentions on polling day.

PETER RIDDELL

Soundbite factory starts production

By JAMES LANDALE, POLITICAL REPORTER

TONY BLAIR continued his drive to modernise the Labour Party yesterday with the opening of a new media centre. The £2 million offices near Westminster will be the nerve centre of the general election campaign. Dubbed "the soundbite factory", it will house a workforce of spin-doctors, press officers and campaign officials.

After the last election, many Labour officials felt that the party's campaign had been too fragmented. With all the staff under one roof, the new centre will help to enable more co-ordinated and disciplined approach. Some Labour MPs, however, fear that the move will allow Mr Blair's aides to sideline the national party headquarters at Watford Road, south London.

About 130 people will work at the offices in the Millbank Tower, five minutes walk from the Commons. Labour has leased two floors of the modernist block from the Legal & General insurance company.

On the ground floor, a former cinema auditorium has been turned into a modern 130-seat press conference theatre, brimming with new technology, the offices are connected by fibre-optic cable to the nearby television offices, from where the pictures can be sent around the world. The

offices are also on the Internet. Excited officials spoke of "actually beaming Tony in and out of here - live!"

On the first floor is the campaigns centre where press officers, researchers, administrators and policy staff will work. The office will also contain a massive computer database called Excalibur.

Material ranging from speeches by Tony ministers and the Shadow Cabinet to Labour policy documents will be stored on the database to help the party's "instant rebuttal unit". Officials aim to counter immediately any false accusations or misquotations made by the Tories.

Mr Blair told party workers yesterday that the centre would help to get Labour's message across. "We have never believed that the message is a substitute for substance, but it is important that they go together," he said.

IN PARLIAMENT

YESTERDAY in the Commons: questions to Northern Ireland ministers and the Prime Minister; Finance Bill, committee stage; Health Service Commissioners (Amendment) Bill, remaining stages; In the Lords: Family Law Bill, committee stage; International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Immunities and Privileges) Order.

TODAY in the Commons: Wild Mammals (Protection) Bill, second reading; Employment (Home Workers) Bill, second reading; Overseas Workers Bill, second reading; The House of Lords is not sitting.

مكتبة الأصل

Media circus homes in on Whitewater hearing

First Lady braces herself for grand jury questions

FROM MARTIN FLETCHER IN WASHINGTON

HILLARY CLINTON'S arrival at a federal court this afternoon will generate an excitement on Pennsylvania Avenue unmatched since she and her husband passed by the ornate building on their way to the White House after President Clinton's inauguration in 1993.

On that occasion, joyful Democrats thronged the pavements. Today, it will be battalions of national and international media gathered to witness the unprecedented sight of America's proud, self-righteous First Lady arriving under subpoena to testify before a grand jury that smells an obstruction of justice.

Mrs Clinton was yesterday campaigning in New Hampshire, putting a brave face on her predicament, but her appearance will be a humiliating ordeal. Her lawyers understandably spent two days trying to persuade Kenneth Starr, the Whitewater special prosecutor, to retract the sub-

poena after the grand jury issued it last Friday.

On three previous occasions Mr Starr, in deference to Mrs Clinton's position, had gone to the White House private quarters gently to question her and the President about Whitewater matters. This time the prosecutor, outraged by the sudden "discovery" in the White House residence of key documents two years ago, was determined to demonstrate he would not be trifled with.

Mrs Clinton has the option of slipping into the court through its secure underground car park, but aides predicted she would choose to march in through its front door with her head held high.

Once inside she will take the lift to the third floor, where yet more journalists will be gathered. At that point the First Lady must leave behind her lawyers, Secret Service agents and all other trappings of office and enter the drab and

windowless jury room alone. Mrs Clinton will sit in a wooden chair before 23 jurors, randomly selected citizens of Washington who are each paid \$40 (£26.50) daily. The only other people present will be a federal marshal, a stenographer and either Mr Starr or one of his team.

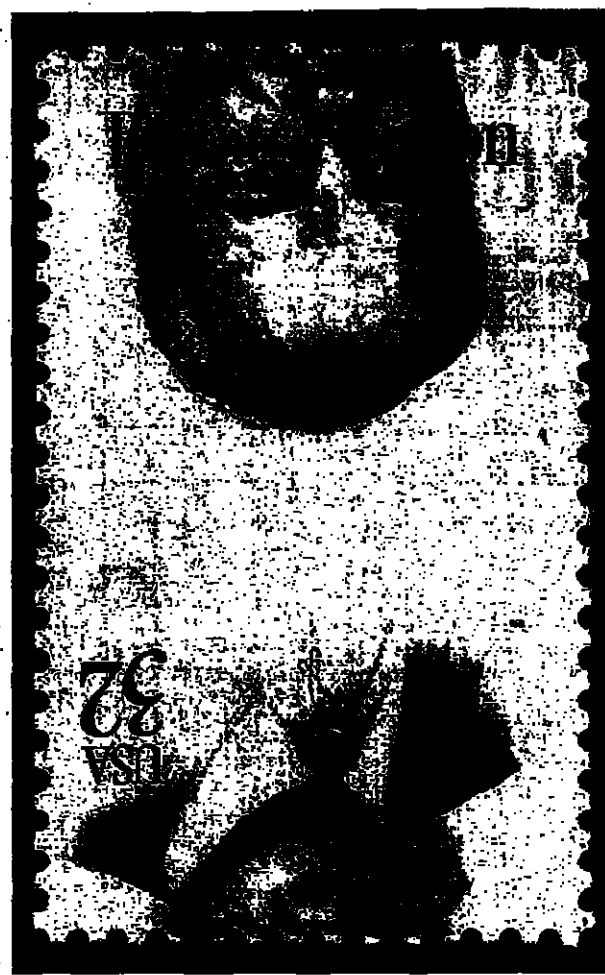
The jury foreman will swear Mrs Clinton in. The prosecutor and jury will then grill her about the mysterious disappearance and reappearance of the documents — records of her legal work in the mid-1980s for the corrupt Arkansas bank at the heart of the Whitewater affair. If Mrs Clinton needs to consult her lawyer, David Kendall, she must leave the room.

A grand jury's job is to determine whether evidence should give rise to formal charges or "indictments". Mrs Clinton is still technically a witness, not a "target" of Mr Starr's investigation, and could be out of the court in

minutes. Conversely, the hearing could last hours or even days, and Mrs Clinton risks perjury charges if she appears evasive or seeks to claim she cannot remember key events.

Her testimony must also accord with that of five other subpoenaed White House aides, including her clothing and make-up assistant, her lawyers and an usher. She has the right to invoke the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination, but that would be political suicide.

Twelve of a grand jury's 23 jurors must vote to indict. The White House will be aware that this jury is drawn from a staunchly Democratic city, but also that Mr Starr is a Republican who served in both the Reagan and Bush Administrations and can make recommendations to the jurors. It still seems unlikely that the First Lady will be indicted, but if she were America would enter uncharted political and constitutional territory.



Spectacular errors on the 32 cent stamps honouring former US President Richard Nixon have made an anonymous Virginia man happy. He bought 160 of the flawed stamps that aroused little interest elsewhere — until the discovery of the error. Now each is said to be worth \$8,000 (£5,333)

Author brings rail company to book in court

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

JOHN GRISHAM, the internationally acclaimed author, has triumphed on his first return to the courtroom since becoming a full-time writer by winning \$683,500 (£453,000) for his client.

Mr Grisham did not deny that he had found the experience frightening, but said it may have provided him with a plot for his next courthouse novel.

He worked as a lawyer in Jackson, Mississippi before realising he could make millions from his books. The author was representing the widow of a railway brakeman who was crushed to death in a train crash. She was the last client he accepted before he became a full-time writer, but her case against her late husband's employer took years to come to court. Mr Grisham, who has sold more than six million books with titles such as *The Firm* and *A Time To Kill*, had felt duty-bound to continue representing her.

The damages awarded to her were, he said in his

southern drawl, the "biggest verdict I've ever gotten". The size of the award also surprised local observers. "Our juries are normally very conservative," Sheriff Lynn Boyte said. "They just don't hand out large settlements."

The author convinced the jury in the small Mississippi town of Brookhaven that Illinois Central Railroad, which operated the track, was responsible for the death of John King four years ago.

Aspects of the tale of King, his death in a lonely siding and the apparently big, bad railroad company which failed to offer his widow proper compensation, could have come straight from the pages of a Grisham blockbuster.

He interrupted his writing schedule to take part in the court case, and after the verdict he conceded that the proceedings had provided him with some useful material. "Everything is grist," he said. His next book, strangely, has the hint of a rail theme. Its title: *Runaway Jury*.

Republicans offer to end budget deadlock

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

IN THE first sign of a breakthrough in Washington's political gridlock, Republican leaders said they would abandon the national debt as a weapon against President Clinton if he backed modest budget and tax cuts as a "down payment" on a balanced budget.

The move, by which congressional leaders appeared to close the door this year on plans to reduce the size of government and eliminate the deficit within seven years, was seen as a possible

defeat for hardline Republican freshmen and a direct result of Mr Clinton's State of the Union performance.

White House aides met opposite numbers on Capitol Hill yesterday to discuss a possible agreement which would, in effect, keep the federal Government from its third closure today but retain the balanced budget as the key presidential election issue.

President Clinton and his Treasury Secretary, Robert Rubin, were "pleased" the deal would allow the American debt to be raised beyond its \$4.9 trillion limit, averting a possible national default.



O.J. Simpson prepares for his cable TV interview

OJ plugs his video and attacks media in live TV interview

FROM QUENTIN LETTS IN NEW YORK

IN HIS first full-length interview since being acquitted of double murder, O.J. Simpson attacked the media for their coverage of the case and asked critics to leave him alone.

Mr Simpson, who appeared for an hour on Black Entertainment, an American cable television channel, repeated his denial that he killed his former wife, Nicole, and her friend, Ronald Goldman. "I did not commit those murders," he said. "I couldn't kill anyone and I don't know of anyone who was involved." He said his trial had been "gruelling" and "horrible", and that for the past 16 months he had taken sleeping pills nightly.

The five interview was watched by a large audience. Early reactions suggested that it had not answered many questions or repaired the damage the case had done to race relations.

The former American football star said that the public had been "lied to" by the media. "I think the media is the main reason why America is feeling the way it's feeling," he said. Continuing media presence meant that he was no longer able to pet his dog without photographers leaning over his fence and taking pictures, which would later appear under accusations that he was "arrogantly" flaunting his freedom.

The only time Mr Simpson seemed to lose his temper was when questioned about his golf-playing habits, which have been used as an example of his carefree existence. He replied indignantly that he had played golf only twice since returning to his home. When his interviewer, Ed

Gordon, asked if it might be a good idea if he moved out of Los Angeles for a while, Mr Simpson replied angrily that he had lived there longer than many other residents.

Several times he mentioned the \$29.95 (£19.60) videotape interview he has made. His contract with the manufacturer of the tape, he said, prevented him from discussing certain elements of his story, while his continuing civil legal fight with the family of Ronald Goldman meant he could not talk about the evidence.

Mr Simpson said he had compassion for Goldman's father, Fred, who has been his most constant critic, but added that another side was "very angry" with him.

Mr Simpson, who admitted he once resorted to physical violence against his former wife, felt he had been unfairly cast as a misogynist by "a certain group of women". In an infectious choice of words, he said: "I have become their whipping boy."

He said he and his wife had remained friends despite the occasional rows and she would consult him when she needed personal advice. He would "grieve for the rest of my life" for Nicole and was hiring investigators to search for her killer.

Despite his generally smooth demeanour, Mr Simpson did not appear to have succeeded in winning over critics. Andrea Peyser, a columnist in the *New York Post*, yesterday called Mr Simpson "a whiner and a bore". Many callers to radio stations and television shows criticised him for plugging his video, although others felt it was time he was left alone.

OR SIMPLY, THE CASE IN FAVOUR OF ROADS IN GENERAL, THE ORIGINAL 155 HAS BEEN BREATHTAKINGLY REVAMPED WITH WIDER FRONT AND REAR WINGS, NOTICE ITS WRAPAROUND REAR SPOILER, BODY COLOURED PAINTED SKIRTS AND 16" ALLOY WHEELS; THE 155 IS POWERED BY A 2.0 TWIN-SPARK 16V ENGINE. IT COMES WITH LEATHER STEERING WHEEL AND BODY-HUGGING SPORTS SEATS. IT'S A CAR THAT DEFINITELY MAKES DRIVING BETTER THAN ARRIVING. GO ROUND TO YOUR NEAREST DEALER FOR A TEST DRIVE OR RING 0300 718 000. WE'RE NOT AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT. WE'RE ALL FOR GETTING MORE PEOPLE OUT INTO IT.

ALFA 155. THE CASE IN FAVOUR OF MORE ROADS.

SELENIA MOTOR OIL 3-YEAR ALFA CARE

YEAR FEATURED IS A 2.0 TWIN-SPARK 16 VALVE WITH OPTIONAL SPORTS KIT.

Nato commander shuns Serb leaders over war atrocities

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE two key Serb figures who played such a prominent role in prolonging the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina are now being shunned and ignored by all Nato commanders engaged in implementing the Dayton peace accord.

Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb leader, and General Mladic, the Serb army commander, both wanted for alleged war crimes, have not dared to show their faces when Nato commanders have visited Pale, the Serb stronghold, for fear of arrest.

However, Admiral Leighton Smith, the Nato commander in Bosnia, disclosed yesterday that both men had tried to arrange meetings with him, but on each occasion he had ignored their requests.

He said Dr Karadzic had sent him a letter inviting him to lunch and General Mladic had passed on messages to arrange a meeting. "I didn't reply to the lunch invitation and I ignored the messages," Admiral Smith said on a brief visit to London.

The American admiral who is in charge of the 60,000-strong Nato-led Implementation Force (Ifor), underlined the agreed policy that the troops under his command would not go seeking indicted

war criminals. But he made it clear he would have nothing to do with either Dr Karadzic or General Mladic.

He said if they had appeared when he visited Pale on December 26 he would have left immediately. Asked if he would have tried to detain them, he said he only had eight security personnel with him and there were up to 2,000 Serb soldiers around. "I'm not stupid," he said.

Since the arrival of Nato troops in Bosnia, the peace implementation mission had largely gone according to schedule and Admiral Smith was confident that the operation would be completed within the timescale of 12 months. However, he gave a warning against false expectations and said he was determined to avoid "mission creep", in which Ifor troops took on responsibilities not covered by the Dayton agreement.

The most sensitive issue for Admiral Smith has been the demand for Ifor troops to guard suspected mass graves containing victims of alleged Serb massacres. Although he has offered assistance to the United Nations war crimes tribunal, he underlined his reluctance to get involved in deploying troops to guard all

the suspected sites. He said he would need hundreds more soldiers for such an operation, as many of the 60,000 Nato troops were involved in support areas.

He said there were between 200 and 300 mass burial sites, about 20 of which were within the designated zones of separation between the former warring factions. The open-cast mines at Ljubija between Sanski Most and Prijedor in northwest Bosnia, where thousands of bodies are alleged to be buried, were "two kilometres by two kilometres", Admiral Smith said and would be impossible to guard without extra troops.

While pleased with the way the former warring factions had complied with most of the conditions, Admiral Smith said the failure to hand over all prisoners was an "abomination". His forces remained at two hours' notice to help with the release of prisoners.

He also said it was vital that the UN plan to send more than 1,700 civilian police to Bosnia should be implemented as soon as possible. So far only about 80 had arrived.

It was not up to Ifor troops to act as policemen. "We cannot make Bosnia a crime-free state," he said.



Crack squad: Dutch firemen try to free a grebe stuck in ice in Roermond as cold weather struck northern Europe

Lisbon raises hope of East Timor deal

By DAVID WATTS

THE election of a new Portuguese Government appears to have opened the way to the solution of a problem half a world away. Indonesia believes prospects for settlement of the East Timor dispute are improving after the first meeting between Ali Alatas, the Foreign Minister, and Jaime Gama, his new Portuguese counterpart, in London.

"Gama is a person who is open and sincere in his desire to find a way out of this problem," Mr Alatas told *The Times*. The new atmosphere augurs well for more talks later in Geneva. But, with resistance continuing, the fundamentals of the 20-year-old dispute remain much the same, despite new support for Jakarta from Australia through a security treaty.

The United Nations regards the territo-

ry as remaining under Portuguese administration. Mr Alatas said: "The Portuguese decolonisation process went wrong, as it went wrong in Angola and Mozambique. It happened in the middle of a civil war that they had created... But the difference with Angola and Mozambique was that in their cases the Portuguese recognised that a self-determination process had taken place. With East Timor, that did not happen."

Pressure grows for nuclear arms ban

FROM PETER CAPELLA IN GENEVA

NON-ALIGNED countries are challenging superpower domination of the 38-nation Disarmament Conference by insisting on a start to talks on full nuclear disarmament this year. The move could hinder a push by Western powers and Russia towards a nuclear test ban treaty.

As the conference began its 1996 session, India insisted that it would only accept a conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty if it is linked to negotiations to eliminate all nuclear weapons.

Twenty-one other non-aligned countries also criticised the big powers for failing to take the step, but they stopped short of openly linking it to a test ban.

The Indian position cast aside the usual evasive, and sometimes obscure, discourse reserved for negotiations and caught officials by surprise. They said earlier that they believed none of the countries in the talks would dare to be seen to be holding up moves to outlaw nuclear test explosions by September.

John Holm, director of the US Arms Control Agency, said bilateral talks were a better place for disarmament negotiations than the conference.

Negotiators still have more than 1,200 disputed pieces of text to iron out.

Russians fear 'spy' backlash by Poles

By ROGER BOYES

AFTER the ousting of Jozef Oleksy, the Prime Minister, Poland yesterday faced its worst political crisis since the 1989 Solidarity takeover. Russia was the first to sense the move's seriousness, warning Warsaw against launching an anti-Moscow policy after spying accusations against Mr Oleksy.

The resignation of Mr Oleksy — accused of handing secrets to a KGB colonel — may affect Poland's passage towards Nato membership. And it could signal the splintering of the former Communist Party, now dominating parliament, occupying the premiership and presidency.

The military prosecutor triggered the crisis late on Wednesday by announcing there was sufficient evidence to investigate spying claims against Mr Oleksy. The Prime Minister stepped down, swearing: "I declare I have never betrayed Poland — I never harmed my fatherland."

The dossier against him is said to contain transcripts of telephone conversations with a neighbour — a Russian diplomat — a video of a rendezvous with another Russian diplomat, and testimony from bodyguards who served Mr Oleksy when he was Speaker.

Mr Oleksy claims the friendship with the Russians was innocent. The main Russian involved — now a businessman based in Moscow — says they were just good friends. But the military prosecutor appears to have material that compromises not only Mr Oleksy but also other members of the former Communist Party, now the Social Democrats.

The Russian Deputy Prime Minister, Sergei Krylov, gave a warning yesterday that the Polish investigation should not start a witch hunt against former Communists or mark the beginning of a crusade against Russia.

Files against Mr Oleksy were released by the outgoing Interior Minister before Lech Walesa stepped down as President last month. Mr Walesa has called for early elections and hopes to lead a united Solidarity back to power.

WORLD SUMMARY

American culture too costly

Paris: The American Centre in Paris, a showcase for the country's culture for more than 60 years, is closing because of financial problems, it was announced yesterday. Founded in 1931, it moved to plush new £27 million premises in the Berry, inaugurated by Hillary Clinton, in 1994. The doors will close on February 12 and the 23 staff employed by the centre, which did not receive government funds, will be made redundant. The building will be sold.

Cultural events will still be organised, but in collaboration with other venues in the French capital. (AFP)

PanAm set for take off again

New York: PanAm, the once great American airline that fell victim to the Lockerbie bomb and went bust in 1991, is to be relaunched (Quentin Letts writes). Martin Shugrue and Charles Cobb, a former U.S. Ambassador to Iceland who bought the PanAm trademark for \$961,000 in 1993, hope to start flights this summer, initially serving the US market. The airline was originally formed in 1927.

Mediators fail to free Britons

Jakarta: Two missionaries met the Irian Jaya rebels who are holding 13 people, including four Britons, in their jungle camp, but could not persuade them to free any of the hostages, Indonesian military officials said. The rebels want autonomy for the province and withdrawal of troops. (AP)

Snack attack

New York: The US Food and Drug Administration has approved an oil substitute that could sharply reduce the calorie level of snack foods (Quentin Letts writes). But some health groups say *olestra* may cause diarrhoea and wash vital nutrients out of the body.

Greeks defend islet

Athens: Greek warships patrolled the eastern Aegean Sea yesterday to defend a barren islet that Greece fears could emerge as a Falklands-type target of neighbouring Turkey (John Carr writes).

The Foreign Ministry said yesterday there was "no question over sovereignty" of Imia, little more than a lump of rock a few miles off the Turkish coast. It said Turkey officially laid claim to it last month: the first such incident in more than 70 years.

Greece said a full-scale diplomatic incident was unlikely. But Imia reawakened fears

that Turkey would like to take over some of the smaller islands of the eastern Aegean, under Greek administration since 1947.

The Greek Government said a Turkish cargo vessel which ran aground on Imia late last month refused an offer of help, claiming that the island was under Turkish sovereignty. Athens, at the time, rejected the argument.

Last year, Turkey threatened to go to war if Athens extended control around its islands from six to 12 miles. It said the Aegean Sea would be turned into "a Greek lake".

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ARTS 29-31



Joan Osborne gives old sounds a new voice



EDUCATION 33

Why I chose to send my son to St Olave's



SPORT 35-40

Football drifter in search of wider acclaim

TELEVISION AND RADIO
Pages 38, 39

THE TIMES

BUSINESS EDITOR Lindsay Cook

FRIDAY JANUARY 26 1996

Regulator is over-ruled and British Gas's rivals are jubilant

Eggar rejects £1.5bn gas levy

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS have dropped plans to take powers for a consumer levy to bail out British Gas from liabilities of £1.5 billion.

The levy, which could have added an average of £45 a year to household bills was backed by the gas regulator.

At the same time, the Government now accepts that a delay of at least a month may be needed before a pilot project giving 500,000 households in the South West the right to choose a different gas supplier can proceed.

The April 1 target for the pilot scheme, which is intended to test procedures before all 18 million household gas users in Britain are allowed a choice of supplier, is at risk because much of the huge computer system, that was developed to process bills, remains untried.

Although Clare Spottiswoode, the gas regulator, and industry leaders are still trying to ensure systems are ready by April 1, the Government believes it is more important to achieve a relatively

smooth transition to a competitive market in household gas supplies. That view is shared by Ms Spottiswoode.

But the decision not to take powers to impose a levy runs counter to the advice from the regulator.

Although acknowledging that it was "a fine judgment" she gave a warning that any failure to renegotiate loss-making take-or-pay gas purchase contracts could threaten the viability of British Gas.

Consumer representatives and rival gas suppliers were overjoyed by the levy announcement from Tim Eggar, the Energy Minister, yesterday.

Ian Powe, director of the Gas Consumers' Council, said the decision was most unexpected. "I am thrilled," he said. "It shows that their measurement of the political risk came up with the same

assessment as we did: It would have been an horrendous political risk."

Caroline Harper, managing director of Amerasia Hess Gas, said: "We are very pleased. We never felt it was the proper way to handle the situation."

The Department of Trade and Industry had planned to introduce a clause in licences issued to shippers, who are poised to compete with British Gas in the pilot market-opening scheme in the South-West, allowing it to impose a levy.

The power was seen as an "insurance policy" in case efforts by British Gas to renegotiate £40 billion of long-term gas purchase agreements with North Sea producers failed.

British Gas no longer needs so much fuel because of the inroads made into its market by rivals. But because the spot price of gas has slumped to half the average British Gas contract price, it cannot sell the gas on to rivals without huge losses.

But intensive lobbying, threats of a court challenge by big industrial users and publicity have made the levy power controversial. When draft licences were sent to shippers last week, Clause 12 was included, but left blank.

Announcing the decision, the Minister said: "The Government has now decided that it would not be appropriate to include a reserve power to authorise levies in relation to gas purchase contracts."

He added: "There are encouraging indications of progress in discussions between British Gas and gas producers over the terms of the long-term take-or-pay contracts."

Mr Eggar insisted the Government would consider measures to help British Gas if efforts to renegotiate the contracts fail. But introducing levy powers later would be almost impossible because it would require new legislation, and almost inevitably trigger political outcry.



Clare Spottiswoode fears for the viability of British Gas



Last resort: Tim Eggar said the Government would consider aid for British Gas

Sir Rocco's comeback aims stir Granada

By ALAN DAIR MURRAY

NEWS that Sir Rocco Forte is preparing a bid for part of his old empire sent Granada shares on a roller-coaster ride yesterday, touching an all-time high of 738p, before closing at 704p, down 3p.

Sir Rocco's interest almost guarantees that Granada will be able to hold an auction for the Meridian and Exclusive hotel chains. However, the shares were hit by profit-taking and doubts about whether Sir Rocco can raise sufficient funds to make a serious bid.

Rumours of rival bidders continued in the City on what was otherwise the first day of calm since the takeover war. New names emerging centred on major American groups, such as ITT-Sheraton, Hilton US and Hyatt. ITT and Hilton are, however, occupied with demerger plans.

Whitbread reiterated interest in the roadside assets, for which it had bid £1 billion when they were owned by Forte, but said that it was not interested in the mid-market or upmarket hotels. Granada must sell the Welcome Break motorway service stations to meet Monopolies and Merger Commission guidelines.

Bass, the brewing and hotel company, said that its strategy centred on franchising its Holiday Inn brand name and that it was principally interested in opportunities in this context.

Granada has not decided whether to keep the Forte name, strongly associated with the mid-market hotels that the company is absorbing, but it has suggested that it may dispose of the Forte plc shell for tax purposes. Sir Rocco has not decided whether to reclaim the family name for his new venture.

Granada yesterday declared its bid unconditional and said that it would launch the bid-related share issue today. The 47p special dividend will be payable to Forte shareholders on the register before close of business today.

Forte outpost, page 3

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES	
FT-SE 100	3734.2 (-24.0)
Yield	3.83%
FT-SE A All share	1828.67 (-6.5)
Nikkei	20414.69 (+101.55)
New York	
Dow Jones	5228.75 (-14.08)
S&P Composite	818.48 (-1.48)

US RATE	
Federal Funds	5.75% (5.75%)
Long Bond	110.75% (111.15%)
Yield	6.11% (6.02%)

LONDON MONEY	
3-month Interbank	6.75% (6.75%)
Life long gilt	111.15% (111.15%)
Future (Mar)	

STERLING	
New York	1.5075* (1.5110)
London	
\$	1.5039 (1.5093)
DM	2.2400 (2.2408)
FF	7.6760 (7.6775)
Sfr	1.7992 (1.8025)
Yen	160.83 (161.44)
E index	83.1 (83.1)

DOLLAR	
London	
DM	1.4875* (1.4850)
FF	5.1015 (5.0885)
Sfr	1.1850* (1.1825)
Yen	106.85* (107.15)
\$ index	96.3 (96.3)

NORTH SEA OIL	
Brent 15-day (Apr)	\$16.35 (\$16.60)

GOLD	
London close	\$407.05 (\$402.95)

Easier times

The Confederation of British Industry yesterday endorsed the idea that employers should have higher real wages and own a larger slice of the country's wealth. The shift by the CBI was welcomed by both the Trades Union Congress and the Labour Party.

Pennington 23, page 26

Bluer skies

Boeing, the world's leading aircraft manufacturer, predicts a recovery in sales to \$22 billion during the current year after an 11 per cent fall in 1995. A strike, combined with intense competition from Airbus, caused deliveries to fall from 270 to just 206 last year. Page 23, Tempus 24

Electricity plan to spend millions on shining image

By CHRISTINE BUCKLEY

THE electricity industry is considering spending several million pounds a year in a long-running advertising campaign to spruce up its image and to counter poor publicity generated from high profits and fat-cat executive pay.

Ed Wallis, president of the Electricity Association — the trade body — and chief executive of PowerGen, the generator, is asking companies to contribute £5 million to £6 million this year to launch a high-profile marketing exercise.

In a letter to heads of the regional electricity companies and the generators, Mr Wallis gives a warning that the image of the industry has been eroded. He says: "It will cost money obviously to support such a programme but it will be small change compared with the impact of a windfall tax, which may be the result of a Labour Government."

Saatchi & Saatchi has drafted plans for a campaign in which it tells the industry: "If you do nothing, you collectively stand to lose many millions and risk also your 'licence to operate' as you would wish. You have a window of opportunity now to win back some approval and become less of a political football."

The advertising agency says that one objective should be "to have the Labour Party feel that there is less public demand for intervention in the industry."

But there is thought to be dissonance in the industry, with some companies believing that it is not a suitable time to launch an image offensive. Some feel that such a move would only backfire.

The proposals have incensed Labour, which says that the industry should not be prepared to use consumers' cash to make a pre-emptive

strike against a change of government.

John Battle, the Shadow Energy Minister, said yesterday: "The regional electricity companies alone have made over £2 billion in pre-tax profits since privatisation. The generating company PowerGen is hoping to spend £1.9 billion on buying up Midlands Electricity. And according to PowerGen's 1995 annual report Mr Wallis took home £401,000 last year."

He went on: "I want to know why, when so much profit has been made, the electricity companies are considering funding a PR campaign at the consumers' expense to seek to prevent a situation in which the public would welcome some kind of action."

The Electricity Association said that no firm plans had yet been made and it was awaiting replies from its members to the proposals.

Premium Bond wins cut

By SARA MCCONNELL

THE odds on winning a prize on the Premium Bonds have lengthened. National Savings yesterday bowed to Treasury pressure to cut the number of prize payouts after falls in interest rates. From May 1, for the first time, there will be a set total of 350,000 prizes a month.

The odds of winning any prize in the May draw will be about 17,200:1, compared with 15,000:1 now. Changes in the prize structure will mean fewer smaller £50 and £100 prizes. The move was part of an overall cut in interest rates on National Savings accounts. National Savings withdrew all its fixed rate accounts at the close yesterday and will replace them today with new issues paying lower rates. Variable rates on other accounts will be cut from today. The reduction in rates is between 0.25 per cent and 0.9 per cent.

Belling pension fraud solicitor given nine years

By JON ASHWORTH

THE disgraced former solicitor at the centre of the Belling pension fund scandal was jailed for nine years yesterday. Charles Deacon, 54, was banned from serving as a director for ten years. James Fuller, 57, his co-conspirator, was sentenced to seven years in prison, and a seven-year ban.

Deacon and Fuller ensnared some of Europe's largest firms in a web of deception. Targets ranged from Finland's biggest food processor to Belling, the UK company that raided its pension fund to qualify for a non-existent loan. In so doing, it left many former employees facing reduced pensions. It collapsed in 1992.

Passing sentence at Middlesex Guildhall Crown Court, central London, Judge Fabyan Evans, QC, told the two men: "The sums of money involved in this case have been quite

staggering and have been matched only by the enormity of the lies which you both told." About £10 million has never been recovered.

The judge told Deacon he had made a habit of investing imaginary sources of money, adding: "This case has been riddled with forgeries and deceit. There is no doubt your lies were so enormous many were taken in. You didn't know the money from Belling would come from the pension funds. But this case demonstrates that managements can be totally misled into taking decisions which in the end lead to the demise of companies and consequently the loss of jobs for employees."

The judge said overseas victims were impressed by Deacon's professional standing as a solicitor for 20 years. It was not possible to estimate the damage people like him had done in the legal profession's reputation. "You told lies at every turn and money passed through your account like sand through a colander. You gambled and lost," he said.

Deacon, of Bramfield Drive, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, had been convicted of six counts of conspiracy to defraud and two of obtaining property by deception. Fuller, of Liverpool Road East, Kidsgrove, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, was convicted of six conspiracy counts and one deception charge. They were assisted by John Savage, an American. Named as a co-conspirator in many charges, he succumbed to stomach cancer before he could be extradited to the UK to stand trial.

Midas Leech turns £50,000 into £55m

By GEORGE SIVELL

KEVIN LEECH, who put £50,000 into M.L. Laboratories in 1987, yesterday cashed in £55 million of shares via a Jersey company of which he owns 68 per cent. His remaining 54 per cent personal stake is worth a staggering £353 million in spite of the company not having made a profit.

Shares in M.L. Laboratories leapt 46p to a record high of 457p yesterday after the placing of a 10 per cent stake in M.L. by Milner Laboratories, the Jersey company. M.L. also managed to raise £25 million yesterday from institutions by way of a placing of new shares at

400p each. M.L. was first listed on the old Stock Exchange third market in 1987 at an equivalent to yesterday's share price of 10p.

Mr Leech, M.L.'s chairman, abandoned his chartered accountancy exams at 21 to take over the family funeral business, which ran 20 parlours in the Manchester area. By the time he was 40 he had built it into one of the largest private funeral businesses in the country before selling up and becoming a tax exile in Jersey.

M.L. Laboratories, which researches and develops pharmaceuticals, revealed yesterday that it suffered a £3.4

million loss for the year to September 30, compared with a £2.3 million loss in 1994. Losses are normal for companies using up cash to develop new pharmaceuticals. M.L. ended 1995 with net cash of £1.9 million, but it needed to raise the £25 million from the institutions yesterday to meet its commitments.

M.L. is developing an improved treatment for kidney failure called Iodial, and is involved in clinical trials of a new method of taking drugs for respiratory disease, of Ioxetir, an anti-cancer drug, and of an AIDS drug known so far as D2S.



Leech: £55 million share sale

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17.25.1996

Burton Group's sales up

By Sarah Bagnall

BURTON GROUP, the Debenhams clothing retailer, provided further evidence yesterday that it was firmly back on the road to recovery.

Sir John Hoskyns, chairman, told the annual meeting that sales rose 5.9 per cent in the 20 weeks to January 20, helped by an 8.5 per cent advance by the multiples. Analysts raised their profit forecasts from about £120 million to £130 million.

Sir John said: "In spite of the encouraging performance for the first 20 weeks of the year, the lack of overall growth in the retail clothing market which has been widely reported forces us to remain somewhat cautious on the trading outlook for the full year."

As the group had predicted, the growth in the gross margin was expected to slow, so yesterday's news that the rate had eased from 2.2 to 1.9 per cent was no surprise.

□ Kenwood Appliances said that third-quarter sales rose 16 per cent, with UK sales ahead 24 per cent. The UK performance contrasts with the 7 per cent decline recorded in the six months to September 30.

Tempus, page 24

TOURIST RATES

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia S	2.16	2.06
Austria \$ Belgium F Canada \$ Cyprus Cyp..... Denmark Kr..... Finland Mk..... France Fr..... Germany Dm..... Greece Dr..... Hong Kong S..... Ireland P..... Italy Lira..... Japan Yen..... Malta..... Netherlands Gld..... New Zealand \$..... Norway Kr..... Portugal Esc..... S Africa R..... Spain Pta..... Sweden Kr..... Switzerland Fr..... Turkey Lira..... USA \$.....	16.76 44.44 2.190 0.751 9.28 7.44 8.09 2.40 360.00 12.37 1.02 2519.00 178.20 0.589 2.853 2.42 10.40 243.50 16 196.00 10.99 1.53 99188.0 1.614	15.36 44.44 2.036 0.896 8.48 8.78 7.44 2.19 385.00 11.37 0.94 2384.00 160.20 0.534 2.433 2.20 9.60 225.00 5.59 183.00 10.19 1.75 1.484 1.464

Rates for small denomination bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at close of trading yesterday.



Goodhead printing and publishing, chaired by John Madejski, right, with John Cooling, managing director, has restored the interim dividend at 0.05p, the first time it has been paid since 1990-91: pre-tax profits rose to £451,000, up from £76,000

EC urges common market for defence equipment

By Ross Tieman, Industrial Correspondent

THE European Commission has unveiled a package of proposals designed to create a common market in defence equipment and redress the European Union's \$4 billion-a-year arms deficit with the United States.

In a report yesterday, Martin Bangemann, the Industry Commissioner, claimed the 15 member states could save \$13.6 billion a year by opening their national procurement markets to other member states.

Because of its sensitivity, defence purchases have hith-

erto been exempt from EU rules obliging public tenders to be opened to competition from companies throughout the Union.

But the proposal is likely to face mixed reactions from member states, which recognise the opportunities from collaboration, but find it politically difficult to shed jobs in order to buy cheaper arms from their neighbours.

It will also provoke alarm in the United States, the leading overseas source of high-tech weaponry for most EU mem-

bers. The Commission suggests arms companies from outside the EU should be denied the right to take action against states that fail to hold open procurement decisions. And it proposes tariffs against arms imported from beyond the Union.

That is a direct threat to the huge United States arms industry, which is a leading supplier of transport and fighter planes, helicopters and missiles to many member states. According to commission research, the US is the

overseas supplier of choice for almost all the member states.

The Commission said that between 1988 and 1992, the US exported \$18 billion of major conventional weapons to Europe, but bought only \$1.7 billion of arms manufactured within the EU. "It's a total imbalance," said Mr Bangemann.

The report also called for negotiations with third countries to insist they must provide "comparable and effective" access to their markets, in exchange for equal rights with European suppliers.

The Commission calculates that 12 EU states, excluding the three most recent members, Sweden, Austria and Finland, shed 600,000 of their 1.6 million defence jobs during the four-year period.

As a result, arms companies in many EU states are now too small to be economic serving national markets alone, and face intensifying competition from rivals in the United States.

Barclays quits share registration

BARCLAYS BANK is to close its share registration business by March after deciding that it is not commercially viable (Patricia Tehan writes).

Barclays said it hoped that most of the 450 people employed at Beckenham, Kent, and Altrincham, Cheshire, would keep their jobs

because the bank is in discussion with Independent Registrars Group and Lloyds Bank Registrars to provide registration for its customers.

A spokeswoman said the business had been deemed to be a non-core activity for Barclays.

The move follows Nat-

West's sale of its share registration business to Royal Bank of Scotland, in 1994, and is part of an increasing trend as share registrars face requirements for significant investments in technology in order to compete.

Pennington, page 23

Governor defends supervision by Bank

By Janet Bush and Patricia Tehan

EDDIE GEORGE, Governor of the Bank of England, yesterday defended his institution's role in banking supervision and said that the advantages of the present system should be weighed against calls for alternatives.

Speaking at the London School of Economics, he said that arguments in favour of a single financial services regulator "seem to me seriously to underestimate the complexity of the issue". He said that the Bank's unique vantage point of supervising each individual bank helped it to monitor threats to the system as a whole, even when preventative supervision had failed.

Meanwhile, Brian Quinn, the Bank director in charge of supervision who retires next month, called for international standards for payments and settlements systems that would provide a "safety net" in the event of failure.

In a speech in New York, he said that the Bank had begun to negotiate memoranda of understanding with regulatory bodies in the UK so that they can be aware of all the risks to which a bank may be subject and to try to have early warning of problems. But such a safety net was not uniformly available in other countries and he said that the

collapse of Barings, Britain's oldest merchant bank, pointed up the need for co-operation between regulatory authorities in different countries.

After the collapse of Barings last February, the Bank was criticised by the Board of Banking Supervision. In its inquiry into the collapse, it said that the Bank's performance could have been better and one of 17 recommendations it made was increased international co-operation.

Meanwhile, the Bank yesterday published a paper setting out plans for a facility for stripping gilts into their coupon and principal payments, a reform designed to offer investors and traders greater flexibility and so cut the cost of government borrowing. The Bank said that its consultative document last May had turned up broad demand for this new facility. It is asking for further responses by March 1.

Ulster Bank head makes peace call

THE head of one of Ireland's biggest banking groups has called for "a third track" in the Northern Ireland peace process. Sir George Quigley, chairman of Ulster Bank Group, said he believed that such a track, covering development of economic opportunities for the island of Ireland, would find "a broad measure of agreement". Sir George, chairman of the Northern Ireland Economic Council, is a director of the Ulster Bank's parent group, National Westminster Bank.

Sir George told an Ulster Bank conference in Dublin: "The peace dividend for the island as a whole largely depends on the North's response to the economic opportunities opened up by peace... The stronger the economic circuitry island-wide, the more each part is likely to share in the success of the other."

Procter progress

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S second-quarter profits rose 11 per cent, to \$336 million, from the same period a year earlier. The food and household products conglomerate said that revenues rose 7 per cent, to \$89.09 billion. Six-month fiscal year profits were up 12 per cent, to \$173 billion, on revenue of \$181 billion, the company said. John Pepper, chairman, spoke of "excellent volume growth" in North America and "record shipments in key growing markets like China and Eastern Europe".

Jobs created at Siebe

SIEBE is creating 350 jobs worldwide because of an influx of orders worth more than £50 million. The engineering group said 80 new posts would be created in the UK, with another 20 recruited for service contracts in the Middle East. The remaining new staff will be recruited in the US and Far East. The group, based in Windsor, Berkshire, said expansion of its workforce followed record orders in control systems business.

Airtours warning

AIRTOURS has given warning that the tour holiday market remains under a cloud. Bookings had fallen 34 per cent so far in the current financial year compared with the corresponding period last year, David Crossland, chairman, told shareholders at the annual meeting. That reflects a later launch to the 1996 brochure, but was a modest improvement since December. The winter season was progressing satisfactorily, with UK bookings up 4 per cent.

Laker flies again

SIR Freddie Laker, pioneer of cheap transatlantic airfares, will be launching the first flight of his new service, Laker Airways, on March 27 after yesterday's granting of a licence by the US Department of Transportation. The twice-weekly flight, from Florida to Gatwick, will be the first run by Sir Freddie since Skytrain's collapse 14 years ago. The new airline is owned 49 per cent by Sir Freddie and 51 per cent by Oscar Wyatt, the Texan oil millionaire.

Weiss braced for defeat

EDWARD WEISS was ready to concede defeat in his battle to continue as chairman of Water Hall after shareholders appeared to back a resolution tabled by Raschid Abdullah, a director, calling for his removal from the board. The outcome of a vote at yesterday's extraordinary meeting will be known today. Mr Weiss is likely to be succeeded by Anthony Smith. Together with his brothers, Ahmed and Osman, Mr Abdullah controls 19 per cent of the company's shares.

PRODUCT RECALL

STELLA ARTOIS BOTTLES (25cl bottle size, sold in packs of 24 only)



BEST BEFORE DATE LABEL APPEARS IN THIS AREA

Stella Artois regret to announce that small fragments of glass have been found in a small number of 25cl bottles of Stella Artois beer. These bottles can only be bought as part of a pack of 24 from supermarkets, off licences and wholesalers in the UK. The affected bottles have all been withdrawn from public sale and production stopped.

The affected green bottles are all 25cl, in a 24 pack, with a green label and a best before date from April 1996 up to and including September 1996. These bottles should not be opened and the beer should not be consumed.

The public are advised to return any affected bottles to the point of purchase for a refund.

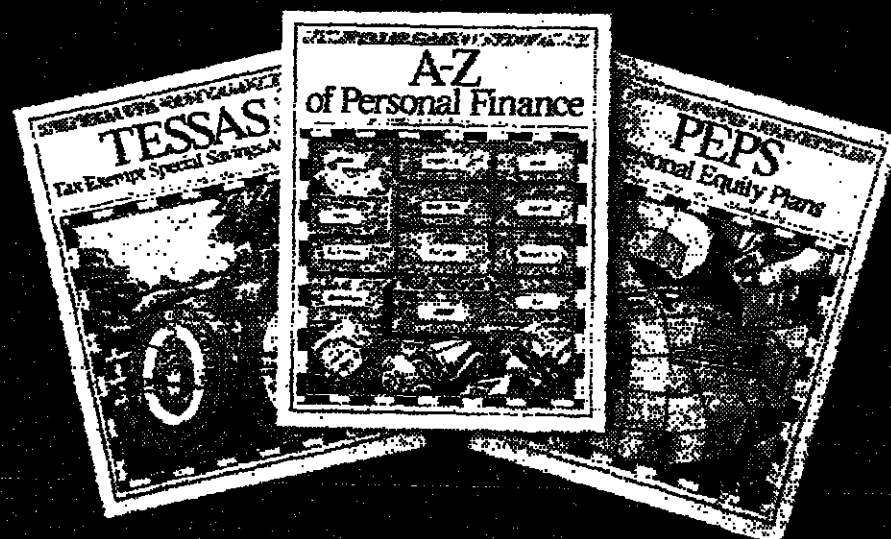
All other Stella Artois products and packaging are unaffected. The unaffected products are Stella Artois 25cl sold in a 10 pack format. 25cl brown bottle packs. 25cl bottles with white labels. Stella 33cl bottles, Stella 330ml, 440ml and 500ml cans and Stella Dry 275ml bottles.

We are sorry to inconvenience you in this way. Even though there is only a slight risk to consumers, we think it is in everyone's interest that the bottles are withdrawn from stock.

For further information please call 0345 656065.

25cl Stella Artois will be back on sale within the next seven days. The new 24 packs will be clearly labelled "New Production".

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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

BA flies the kilt

YOU DON'T HAVE to be blessed with handsome knees to fly with, or work for, British Airways. But it could help. BA has registered its own tartan, and aptly chose Burns Night to reveal the "colours" of red, white and blue and the name "British Airways Tartan". The tartan was formally registered at a ceremony at Glasgow's Turnberry Hotel last night, conducted by the Scottish Tartan Society and involving a solemn ritual of prayers, toasts and dedications before the tartan was sworn in.

Though British Caledonian, which BA acquired in 1987, had long sported tartan uniforms, BCal never had its "own" tartan. Ties have been made for the crew, and the BA "check" will be seen on mugs, cushions and napkins in Club World cabins on long-haul aircraft. Ironically, the tartan will not be woven north of the Border but by two Lancashire companies as cotton was the stipulated material.

Full house

GRANADA, fresh from winning the battle for Forté, is off to a cracking start at table bookings at The Savoy are any guide. John Dear, managing director of Lazard, adviser to Granada, reportedly cannot secure a table there today to thank Jonathan Clare, joint managing director of FR firm Citigate. Will they try a Little Chef?

IT'S BEEN tough second-guessing Lord Hanson over the years, here's your chance. At 10am next Wednesday, at Hanson's AGM, he is to reveal to the world the new name of a 1,000-hectare development by Hanson Land known as the Peterborough Southern Township. What name will he announce? Offers on postcards only, please.

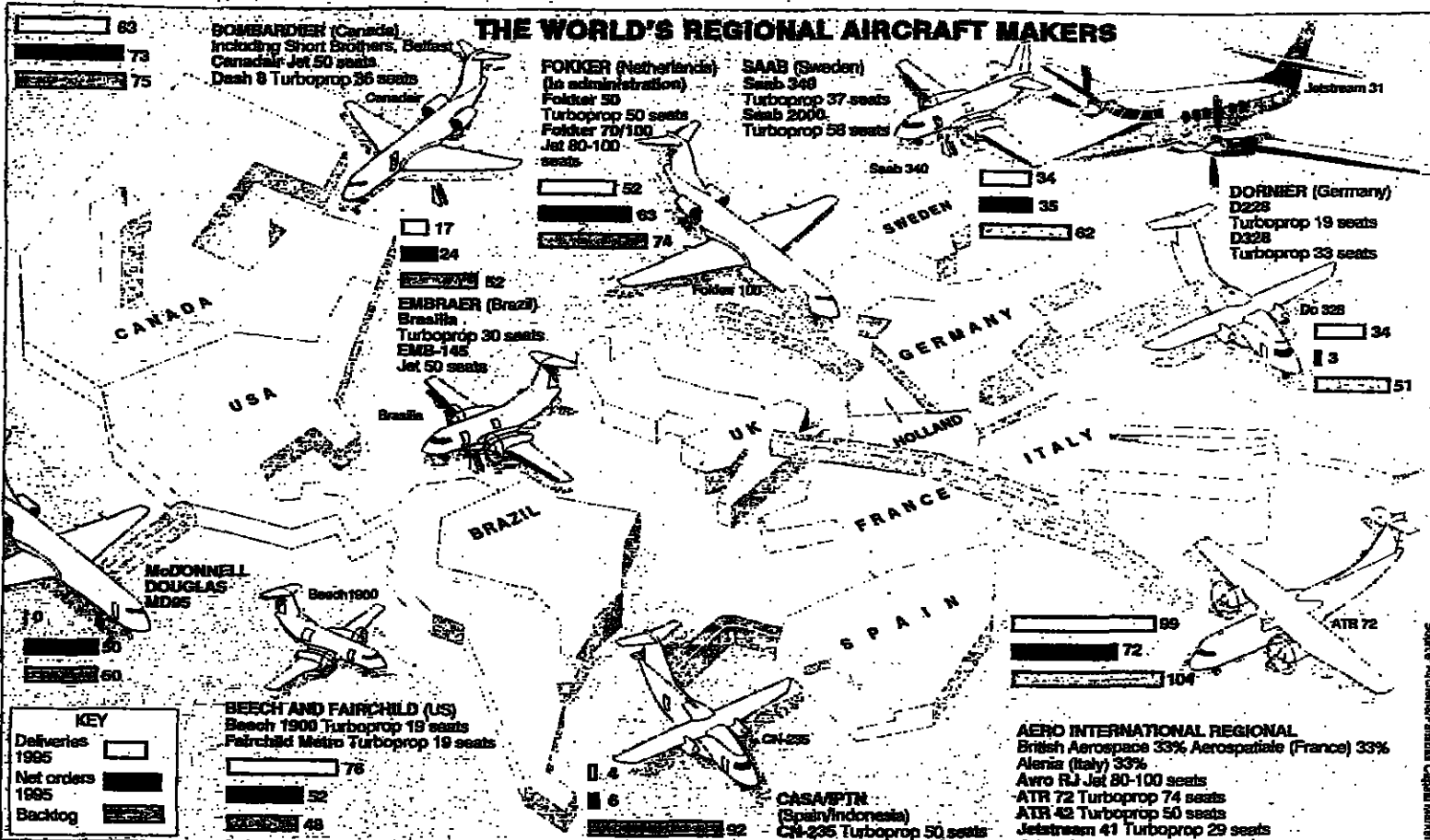


Pier glint

IF YOU see a NatWest bank manager wearing a tin hat, here's why. A campaign advertising "rock bottom" interest rates has backfired somewhat. The 225 branches that open on Saturday were given 8 inch sticks of pink, green and yellow striped rock, with "NatWest" through the centre, to hand out among the lucky branches were Brighton, East Grinstead, Scamthorpe, Grantham — but not Blackpool. Sadly, two metal staples were found in two of its 96,000 sticks. So NatWest ordered: Do not consume. Destroy or return to nearest NatWest branch. To date, we've had only 20 calls from customers to our hotline and no closed accounts," said its lady at the end of the pier.

ON MONDAY, in the wake of a High Court judgment in their favour (City Diary, January 13), nine private-client brokers formerly with Greig Middleton started at their new firm Brevin Dolphin in Birmingham. Yesterday, the 11-person institutional team that worked together at Greig Middleton in Glasgow were again united when three of the remaining four who had otherwise been on 12 months' gardening leave reported for duty at BD's Glasgow office.

COLIN CAMPBELL



Planemakers grounded by economics of common sense

Ross Tieman finds a revolution sweeping through the regional aircraft industry

Something truly remarkable is happening among the world's regional aircraft manufacturers. An outbreak of common sense is spreading like a virus, shrivelling state aid, killing off the weak.

Just how far this cull of an overpopulated and deeply unhealthy industry will be allowed to run before old vices reassert themselves will become clear over the next year or two. The Dutch Government is under intense pressure to perform yet another Fokker bail-out, while the Chinese and Koreans are clamouring to become aircraft assemblers.

Even so, the omens are better than at any time in the past half-century that economics will at last replace national ego and technology-obsessed engineers in the decision-making.

In the post-war years, almost every industrialised nation thought it needed an aerospace industry to secure its national defence and ensure its mastery of leading-edge technology. Regional planes — carrying 19 to 100 passengers, were seen as technically achievable and affordable. But the airline industry moved into bigger planes to win economies of scale, leaving too many little aircraft chasing too few tinpot airline customers.

At the same time, aero engineers in love with their craft and disdainful of cost created unaffordable machines. The wing of Dornier's pride and joy, the 328-110, is an engineering masterpiece, smooth as can be, with nary a rivet in sight. But who can afford to pay \$9.1 million dollars for a 33-seat turbo-prop?

Operators of planes like this run on a shoestring — their priorities are cheap to lease and cheap to fly. Local carriers with an eye to the bottom line rent second-hand planes from an over-supplied market and keep them in the air for decades. No wonder Dornier booked only nine orders for its 328 last year. The plane cost about DM1 billion (£446 million) to develop. Daimler-Benz, Dornier's parent, wants out. You can't run an aircraft business on numbers like those.

The rot started long ago. But several elements have combined to trigger the industry shakeout now under way. First, the aviation industry slump of the late 1980s and early 1990s under-

mined orders and prices, leaving the industry with massive overcapacity.

Governments invariably responded with subsidies. But as the losses have grown, taxpayers have become increasingly reluctant to help. Canada bit the bullet first, shuffling first to Havilland, then Canadair into the private sector, accompanied by a farewell payoff. Britain did the same with Short Brothers in Belfast, providing a third opportunity for Bombardier, the Canadian transport equipment group, to pick up something for next to nothing.

Now Daimler-Benz and the Dutch Government have taken fright at Fokker losses, estimated to total 3 billion guilders (£1.2 billion) and pulled the plug. And Charles Millon, the French Defence Minister, has announced his government's intention to address the problems of France's state-owned aerospace and defence contractors, who have built up massive losses selling aircraft and aero engines below cost.

Fokker's problems have been exacerbated by a new phenomenon: intense price competition at the bottom end of the airliner market. Determined to win back customers from Airbus Industrie, its upstart European rival, Boeing of America has been offering its smallest plane, the 108 to 132-seat Boeing 737, for as little as \$20 million, betting on a 25 per cent cut in production costs by the time the planes have to be delivered. McDonnell Douglas, meanwhile, was so desperate to launch its 95-seat MD-95 twin-jet that it cut prices to little more than \$15 million a plane to win a 50-aircraft order from ValueJet, an American carrier. This had a devastating impact on the price that airlines were willing to pay for Fokker's 109-seat F100 twin-jet, which used to sell for \$24 to \$30 million. The company racked up massive losses. British

Aerospace, whose Avro RJ "whisper jet" is the prime competitor for the F100 and its smaller sister, the F70, has faced a similar challenge. But BAE confronted its regional aircraft problem back in 1992, using the cashflow from its big defence business to take a £1 billion write-off for losses and restructuring.

The result is that BAE now claims to be the most cost-effective aircraft manufacturer in the world. Its Avro regional jet business has cut production to just 18 a year, booked 37 net orders in 1995, and aims to get back into profit in 1997. BAE's Jetstream turbo-prop business has ended production of the ATP and halted output of the 19-seat Jetstream 31. It now makes just one plane, the 29-seat Jetstream 41, at a reduced rate.

In the long-term, even the future of that product must be in doubt. For without regard for the pain suffered in the West, some developing countries are using their low labour costs to undercut prices on smaller planes. Embraer of Brazil, now owned by a buyout team including Wasserstein Perella, the New York buyout artists, has unveiled a surprisingly good 50-seat regional jet, the EMB-145. And in Indonesia, IPTN, the state aircraft company, has achieved certification for its 50-seat CN-235 turbo-prop and with orders guaranteed from national airlines.

Russian manufacturers, too, have the skills, capacity and low labour costs needed to mount a strong challenge in regional aircraft markets, if they can learn commercial skills. Picking likely survivors is not easy but there are some favourites. First, Aero International Regional (AIR), a regional aircraft marketing operation formed by BAE and ATR, a Franco-Italian joint venture that builds turbo-props in Toulouse, France. AIR is

owned equally by BAE, Aerospatiale, the French state aircraft company, and Alenia, part of state-controlled Finmeccanica. By combining in this way, the partners can share the high cost of sales and support to small aircraft around the world, while intensifying pressure on their independently-owned assembly companies to reduce costs. But competitiveness and profitability will not be achieved overnight, especially at ATR, which is burdened by high social costs and old-fashioned attitudes.

The second likely survivor is Bombardier, which has proved adept at rationalising former state-owned plants, cutting costs, and using computers for simultaneous design engineering around the world to cut development costs and speed programmes. It could yet pick the bones from the Fokker jet business, slotting the F70/F100 above its own, newly launched 50-seat Canadair jet.

The third survivor is Saab Aircraft as a niche player, thanks to its Saab 2000 high-speed, 58-seat turbo-prop, although it might combine with another player. Further consolidation is inevitable: so is the extension of partnership arrangements. Governments and industry are beginning to acknowledge that developing a 100-seat jet costs little less than building a 400-seater selling for four times the price. If the 100-seater is to pay its way, sales volumes must be much higher.

To secure markets, and accommodate Asian industrial ambitions, AIR is now competing against Boeing to partner China and Korea in designing and producing an Asian Express 100-seat jet. For AIR, this would be an opportunity to improve access to the world's fastest-growing aircraft market, replace the Avro range while sharing the \$2 billion development cost, and perhaps to recruit Chinese partners to contribute to developing a new Airbus super-jumbo, the A3XX.

Boeing, which already has Japanese partners on its 777 super-jumbo, has similar goals. Regional aircraft manufacture is at last becoming a commercial, and international business, governed by the laws of economics. Taxpayers across Europe should heave a sigh of relief.

As losses have grown, taxpayers have become increasingly reluctant to help

Customer is ultimate stakeholder

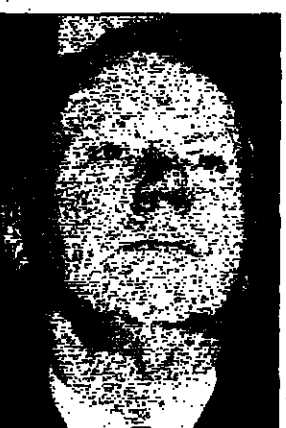
Tony Blair, the Labour leader, triggered off a new stage in the political debate when he launched his "Stakeholder Society" idea on an unsuspecting nation.

Interpretation and reactions varied wildly, as friend and foe alike tried on the new clothes for size — and mostly found that they could be adjusted and trimmed to fit pretty well any political figure from Seventies-style trade unionism to shapes well to the right of the political centre.

A wagon for everyone to hitch his team to, or a complex new theme to be developed and polished over time? Or perhaps just an empty slogan, as most opponents have hastened to charge.

It is dangerous for a politically innocent businessman to wander far into the pre-election minefield of controversial social ideas, and I have no intention of doing so. On the other hand, the concept of "stakeholders" has well-defined meaning in business theory, and there may be some value in setting it out in simple terms — at least as seen through the eyes of a practitioner of nearly 40 years' experience in one of the world's largest and most successful companies. I leave it to Mr Blair and his friends to draw the parallels — if they see any.

As anyone charged with corporate governance will attest, the public-listed company survives and prospers to the extent that it meets and satisfies — in quantifiable and measurable terms — the needs and requirements of a variety of stakeholders. The providers of its resources — shareholders, lenders and employees, the providers of its services — suppliers, agents and distributors, the providers of its context — society and governments.



Tony Blair's new concept already has a clear meaning in everyday business, says Sir Michael Perry, left



of all our goods and services enjoys unfettered freedom to choose between competing offerings, which are forced by that very fact of choice to vie with each other for customer favour. It is the reality of competition in the marketplace which ensures that the demands of all the other stakeholders — often in harmony, but sometimes sharply in conflict with each other — remain in balance.

On this view, the economy as a whole can be seen as a complex web of interrelated and interdependent business systems, operating in accordance with values, norms and standards for which there is consent by society. That consent may be challenged and, over time, modified by changing ideas, such as, in recent years, by deepening and shifting per-

ceptions of the impact of our actions on the environment. Also the precise nature of social consent may be subject to constant redefinition, but our very system depends on the existence of values, norms and standards which competitive "stakeholding" companies have to satisfy.

There is nothing soft, woolly or "liberal" about that concept — just hard, everyday business reality. The disciplines of competition are very exacting. Within the company itself, these realities apply. Employees of all levels are both resource and stakeholder. As resource, they are subject to all the rigours of competitive reality — their number, their quality, their training, their cost. Their position as stakeholders is dictated by personal and family necessity, guaran-

teed by the competitive need of the company for their services, and enshrined in the principles and norms of our society. Just to hammer it home, employees are increasingly shareholders too.

As the forces of global competition intensify, the pressure on companies increases both to economise on the number of employees they deploy as a resource, yet to strengthen their long-term commitment and develop their full potential as stakeholders. There are wider consequences for society in terms of long-term unemployment and social exclusion. It is primarily for politicians, not business people, to address these problems, which is why stakeholding as a concept can reach beyond the firm.

However, the role of management is clear. Quite simply to maximise the benefit to the whole undertaking of getting the stakeholder balance right. For companies, getting it right is no easier than it is for politicians. And the consequences of getting it wrong can be just as terminal. Best management practice today sets out to harness all those stakeholder interests in pursuit of the same goal: the securing and retaining of customer preference. In politics, the customer is the voter. Bon chance, Mr Blair.

Sir Michael Perry is the chairman of Unilever

Learning from the successes of the 'Tigers'

Edward Stourton on achieving social cohesion and economic growth

The area around Shenzhen, the special economic zone just across Hong Kong's border with China, boasts the fastest economic growth in the world. The millionaires who have built their fortunes on the back of Deng Xiaoping's capitalist experiment cannot leave the country to spend what they have made, so the prices of luxury goods have inflated wildly: a not especially good bottle of brandy costs the equivalent of £900.

The average income in China's poorest agricultural regions can be as low as £100 a year, someone earning that would have to work for nine years without spending to accumulate the cost of a decent drink in Shenzhen.

The existence of such extremes of wealth and poverty within a single nation is a vivid illustration of the dangers of economic growth without social cohesion: there are some China watchers who believe regional economic inequalities could turn the Middle Kingdom into a Bosnia on a monstrous scale.

achieved with little dissent. The Malaysians offer that success as an answer to one of the big puzzles in the debate about the economic impact of Asian values. Some of the virtues lumped together under that term are obviously economic: it is easy to see why hard work can drive economic growth, and the Asian tradition of thrift is reflected in the high savings rates of many Tiger economies. But why should the Confucian respect for family, community and authority contribute to economic success? Chris Patten, Governor of Hong Kong, points out that not so long ago Confucianism was being blamed for the lack of economic progress in East Asia.

The Malaysian response is that those values have made it possible to achieve the social cohesion they need to keep growing. Chinese business, with most to lose from positive discrimination, seems to accept partly because of the cultural tradition that sees the nation as an extension of family and partly because of a pragmatic calculation about the consequences of racial rancour.

The debate about Asian values is beginning to make the transition from the world of academe to the field of political battle. There are those who argue that Asia is simply enjoying a self-confident phase of development and that its values will be eroded as surely as Victorian values have in Britain. Others, like David Howell, the Conservative MP, say that "these societies may not be behind us, catching up and going through what we went through... they may be societies which are leapfrogging our trials and tribulations... and going down another path".

The most provocative comment in my investigation came not from Asia but America. Peter Berger, of the Institute for the Study of Economic Culture in Boston, says that in the West's high-tech and consumption based economies the values prized in Asia could be positively damaging; that "wastefulness not saving, buying on credit, interest in self-realisation rather than working for one's grandchildren" could be the new economic virtues. "Not," he admitted, "a morally edifying vision — but it could be economically functional".

Asia Gold, Sunday, January 28, 4.15pm.



Patten: blame factor

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THEATRE

Paws for applause: what qualities have made *Cats* the longest-running musical in the West End or New York?



MUSIC 1

On the South Bank the Emerson Quartet begin their Beethoven quartet cycle in superlative form

THE TIMES ARTS

MUSIC 2

... while the German maestro Christoph von Dohnányi brings out the best in the Philharmonia



OPERA

At Scottish Opera, exciting young talent flourishes in a fine performance of *La traviata*

Who's a clever kitty then?



Nine out of ten audiences prefer whiskers: the cast of *Cats* celebrate 6,138 performances on Monday. Worldwide box-office takings exceed £1 billion

Expect the assembled tabbies and alley-cats to do zoologically improbable things at the New London Theatre at about 10.30 on Monday night. Rumour says that the cast of *Cats* will launch into a hit number from *A Chorus Line*, maybe wearing spangled topers above their striped, pointed ears, maybe not. Either way, the song is intended as a gesture of respect to a rival that has succumbed to the inexorable tramp of endless paws. Monday is when Andrew Lloyd Webber's tribute to the feline classes overtakes Michael Bennett's celebration of showbiz as the longest-running musical in the history of either the West End or Broadway.

It is a phenomenon that defies belief. It would be less preposterous to cast Pavarotti as Pook and ask him to pitch into A. M. J. Milne's hums about honey. After all, the tenor's fans would follow him where he dressed as a teddy bear, Fungus the Boogeyman or Ferdinand the Bull. Certainly, it is hard to think of an idea more likely to fail than that of putting a lot of British dancers and singers into moggie outfits and getting them to prance about a rubbish dump emitting snippets of T. S. Eliot. How could *Cats* run ten performances, let alone 6,138 and rising?

Much was against it on that first night back in May 1981. Judi Dench had withdrawn as Grizabella the Glamour Cat after snapping her Achilles

THEATRE: Benedict Nightingale explains the appeal of *Cats*, the world's longest-running musical

tendon, and Elaine Paige had taken her place at virtually no notice. Only during the previews had all the finance for the show been found, and even then, technical troubles had threatened to delay or even wreck the show. A hoax caller halted the curtain call. "Please leave now," I recall Brian

Well, there was not and there was. The reviewers more than made up for the New London's failure to go off with a bang. Legend says we collectively slated the show for such obvious disadvantages as a near-total lack of plot, but legend is wrong. We critics variously declared it exhilarating, the cat's pyjamas, breath-taking, unmissable and (The *Sunday Telegraph* in donnish mode) euphoniously eclectic. Even I, who have sometimes written ungenerously of Lloyd Webber, called his music "vigorous, inventive, even delightful".

So it remains, nearly 15 years after the event. Paige may no longer be mooching about in her antique Harrods

pelt or being airlifted *Close Encounters*-style to a reincarnation in the flies; but Josie Walker, the present Grizabella, finds the same elegiac sweetness in *Memory*. The rest of the cast is well up to scratch, not to mention whiskers, fur and other such feline requirements. Gus the Theatre Cat still mourns the days with Irving and Tree. Bustopher Jones tubbly roams Pall Mall. Mr. Mistofeles spins and twirls, and Macavity is and is not there.

But what is the reason they have now had nine, ten, 20 lives and can make fewer tongue-in-cheek

more? Good marketing — that yellow-eyed logo on ads and T-shirts — cannot explain why the show has been seen by more than seven million people in London alone. Sentimental attachment to pets cannot explain why it has triumphed even in countries where our furry friends end up in stews. There is no clear reason why *Cats* should have succeeded at all, let alone taken more than £1 billion in theatres from Seoul to Helsinki to Wichita, Kansas.

Could it be the combination of Gillian Lynne's whizzing

choreography, Trevor Nunn's skilful exploitation of John Napier's tyre-and-tin set, and Lloyd Webber's affable harmonies? *Cats* darting among spectators sitting amid the debris add to the informal, rough-theatre feel. Imagine a counterpart of the RSC's *Nicholas Nickleby* orchestrated by Puccini and allowed to frolic in your back yard one nice, moonlit night. Those are the influences, that is the atmosphere. Perhaps they are enough to persuade Henry to talk about *Cats* to Jane, Jane to recommend it to Kevin and Tracy — and so to the frenzied pyramid-ticketing that still continues.

Whatever the reasons, *Cats* can make fewer tongue-in-cheek claims than those in the publicity blurb: the 31,875 head-ache pills swallowed by the New London box-office staff; the 2,813 miles of cotton used repairing costumes; the terrifying fact that, if you laid end to end all the times *Memory* has been played by American radio stations, you would have eight years of easy listening ahead of you.

The show has clearly touched myriads who never normally visit the theatre. Not least, it took the British musical over the ramparts of Broadway and into the once-

impregnable keep it has occupied ever since.

True, *Jesus Christ Superstar* and *Evita* preceded it, but it was *Cats* that made the great American breakthrough. Nearly 14 years after its opening, the Broadway production is still packing out the Winter Gardens and may end up claiming the long-run record from the London original. Who says lunatic enterprise and preposterous chutzpah are never rewarded?

CONCERTS: Beethoven in quartet and orchestral form

Can there be a leaner, tenser sound in all music than that of the Emerson Quartet ripping into Beethoven? The answer is probably yes: try this fearsome foursome ripping into Bartók. In Turin recently the Emersons played all six Bartók quartets in one concert. Part of me longs to have been there: the other doesn't. I can imagine listeners emerging from the experience as nervous wrecks.

Now the Americans have come to London to play all the Beethoven quartets in ten days — a comparative dawdle. But any illusion that the cycle will be a relaxed and urbane affair can be swiftly dispelled. This is Beethoven taken far beyond the comfort zone: audacious in spirit and in technical display. It is Beethoven recast for our fraught and fractious century. In short, it is Beethoven played like Bartók.

And it is utterly gripping, at least in the urgent, young-man-in-a-hurry world of the early quartets. How the Emersons think their way into the

Ripping into Ludwig

Emerson Quartet
Queen Elizabeth Hall

metaphysical mysteries of the late masterpieces will only emerge next week — but it certainly won't be dull.

The intensity never slackens, even in as famously expressive a slow movement as the *Adagio molto e mesto* of Op. 59, No. 1, which followed Op. 18 Nos. 3 and 1 on Wednesday. Indeed, that interpretation was so powerful because it seemed like an extension, not a relaxation, of the stressful and questing first movement, and the stabbing traumas of the scherzo.

But then, intensity is a built-

in element of the Emersons' renowned technical ferocity. This is not a quartet that basks. Narcissus-like, in its beautiful sound. Beauty doesn't much come into it. The *Adagio affettuoso* of Op. 18 No. 1, for instance, was stripped of all potential for sentimentality and left stark and bleak: a vision of a wasteland.

Rather, the Emersons' characteristics — superbly displayed in the frenetic scherzo of Op. 18 — are needle-sharp articulation, stinging accents, wonderful changes of timbre that have the effect of highlighting Beethoven's crazier key-changes, a stunning clarity of texture, and a telepathic rapport that allows the trickiest variations in pace or phrasing to be executed unanimously. Perhaps most important of all, the Emersons have the capacity to think big, to relish the orchestral dimension in these quartets and their epic emotional demands. The series continues tonight; don't miss out.

RICHARD MORRISON

The wood and the trees

Christoph von Dohnányi makes two appearances with the Philharmonia Orchestra this week, and the first concert on Wednesday brought reminders of his special qualities. Contrasting works by Schoenberg, Mozart and Beethoven were all stamped with individuality, yet in all three he displayed the same meticulous attention to texture while never allowing small detail to obscure his broad view of the musical forms.

Dohnányi was thwarted only by the dull playing of Emanuel Ax in Mozart's A major Piano Concerto, K.488. Elsewhere, however, the orchestra, of which he is principal guest conductor, was alert and responsive to his demands.

Indeed, he was splendidly served by the 15 players with whom he opened the concert in Schoenberg's Chamber Symphony No. 1. The piece

Philharmonia/
Dohnányi
Festival Hall

sounded misleadingly effortless, but this ease of expression was not achieved at the expense of its organised, coherent structure.

Sections of rapt lyricism contrasted with others of tenderness and vigorous, nervous energy — the vital ingredients of this key work in Schoenberg's output (1906) that finds the composer metamorphosing, from a late-Romantic into an Expressionist.

While the Emerson Quartet was beginning its Beethoven cycle next door (reviewed above), the composer was also dominating proceedings in the Festival Hall. For this performance of the Seventh Symphony, Dohnányi favoured a large orchestra that crowded the

platform, but there was nothing stodgy about his newly inspiring account of the music.

The slow opening was stormy and full of tension that erupted in the ensuing Vivace. The middle movements were carefully shaped and controlled, and the finale driven with brio to an exultant close.

There was little of the same spark in the evening's performance of the Mozart. Dohnányi set a gentle pace at the start and drew refined accompaniments from the orchestra, but Ax was a stubborn soloist, in places heavy-handed — heavy-pedalled in the blurry cadenza — and lacking anything more than generalised Mozartian grace.

The *Adagio* took time to work its ethereal magic. Orchestral attack in the finale was excellent — but outstripping the soloist's brilliance is not what concertos are about.

JOHN ALLISON

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A great voice in early bloom

One hesitates to plunge into the "star is born" routine. Test sharks move in to snatch rising talent away from our beleaguered, low-paying national companies, but there is no denying that this revival of *Traviata* confirms the blossoming of Claire Rutter, a hugely gifted young soprano.

First, the setting that helped her make so thrilling an impact on Wednesday. Richard Armstrong's conducting was free of the smallest whiff of small sentiment; indeed, it was through his brisk, strong-rhythmed, fiercely accented reading that real feeling emerged. There was no Mills & Boonery; instead genuinely Veridian anger at a young spirit crushed, a young life wasted. And Armstrong insisted, via a splendidly combative programme note, on performing the score complete, ignoring usual cuts and "improvements" to the orchestration. This makes a great difference, especially in the traditionally hacked-about final act, which becomes the true climax of the drama rather than a doleful, somewhat apologetic appendage to the main action.

It was here that Rutter came into her own, not that there



Real Veridian anger: Paul Charles Clarke, Claire Rutter

OPERA
La Traviata
Theatre Royal,
Glasgow

Her soprano is big, bright and athletic — heavier Verdi than this is only just over the horizon — and it is always exciting to hear so healthy an instrument perfectly capable of handling the coloratura of

were thrown off with ease, and all the notes, even the unwritten high E flat, were securely in the voice. Even better, she made the virtuoso writing mean something dramatically: the reinforced, sforzato Cs at the end of *Sempre libera* spoke vividly of the character's mental turmoil.

In the gentler second act she spun long, seamless lines, her tone affecting pliant when not under pressure, and in the third she used both verses of *Addio del passato* and the full version of the duet to bring a

her Violetta: the anger and frustration of *Gran Dio! Morir si giovane*, sung with white-hot passion, was nigh unbearable to witness. She is, as yet, relatively inexperienced on stage, but there was a complete lack of artifice to her performance and a directness of expression that were far more stirring than any amount of technical trickery.

She could not have wished for a more supportive Alfredo than Paul Charles Clarke, in more mellifluous voice than when he sang the role for WNO last year and bringing fresh musical insights through imaginative phrasing and variety of dynamics. He "lives" the role with alarming verisimilitude. René Massis was the experienced Germont, decently sung, played perhaps too blackly. The seven-year-old Nuria Espert production, now in the care of Peter Watson, will do, but the casting of small yet important roles such as Annina, the Doctor and the Marquess is difficult now that companies can no longer maintain permanent ensembles. No criticism of the young singers here, but to flesh out these characters fully it helps to have been around a bit.

RODNEY MILES

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THE TIMES

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POP 2

Punk is alive, brash and noisy on Rocket From the Crypt's abrasive album *Scream, Dracula, Scream!*



POP 3

Assembled on one disc for the benefit of his new young fans: the 'best' of Burt Bacharach



POP 4

Gene's ragbag of a new album confirms why they are not in the van of the Britpop brigade



POP 5

Strange brew: epic doses of 'post-rock' make up Tortoise's album *Millions Now Living Will Never Die*

Your mother should know

VARIOUS ARTISTS
The Look of Love - The Classic Songs of Burt Bacharach (Polygram TV 535 190)
SO, THE word on the street is that easy-listening is hip, and cheesy is chic. In a bizarre turn of events, the melodically impoverished children of the techno generation have apparently taken a shine to the music of their grandparents. Forget Moby and the Chemical Brothers; Nat King Cole, Frank Sinatra and Matt Monro are the "new" names to drop. Call me old-fashioned, but it was in order to avoid these people that I started listening to pop music in the first place.

Now comes *The Look of Love*, a compilation of songs written by two of the biggest cheesiest of them all, Burt Bacharach and Hal David (although David's contribution seems to have been quietly airbrushed out of the new Bacharach mythology). And just because I can hum virtually every tune on the album does not mean I wish to hear any of them again now.

Still, here, on one handy disc are the songs that have driven lift engineers and supermarket staff to distraction for 30 years or more: *The Look of Love*, *Do You Know the Way to San Jose*, *Raindrops Keep Fallin' on my Head*, *Trains and Boats and Planes*, *Alfie*, *I'll Never Fall in Love Again*, *You'll Never Get to Heaven (If you Break My Heart)* and many more.

Although these are the original recordings by the stars who made them hits in the first place - Dusty Springfield, B.J. Thomas, Billy J. Kramer, Cilla Black, Bobby Gentry, the Stylistics and all the rest - the assaults which these songs have suffered nightly in cocktail lounges and karaoke bars the world over have inevitably taken their toll.

And to think we went through two Woodstocks for this.

GENE
To See the Lights (Costermonger GENE2)
THEY have put a brave face on it, but after all the big talk at the time, Gene must surely have been disappointed that last year's debut album,

NEW ALBUMS: Burt Bacharach's cheese is a hit again with the kids, but not with David Sinclair

Olympian, failed to put them in the front rank of the Britpop brigade.

Perhaps fearful of losing momentum while work proceeds on the follow-up, they now release *To See the Lights*, a stopgap collection of deleted singles, B-sides, radio sessions and dodgy live recordings of the kind that most acts only get around to assembling after they have split up.

At their best, as on the dreamy (and much sought-after) first single *For the Dead*, or the more upbeat *Sick, Sober & Sorry*, they elegantly combine the melancholy wit of the Smiths with the jaunty guitar sound of the Faces. At their worst, as on a live version of the Bacharach and David song *I Say a Little Prayer for You*, they sound like any old bar band with a less than average singer.

Committed fans will enjoy poring over this stuff for now. But, to get any further, Gene will need to achieve a lot more consistency and originality with the next batch of material, if and when it comes.

ROCKET FROM THE CRYPT
Scream, Dracula, Scream! (Elemental ELM34)
RECENTLY, most American punk has been suspiciously well-tailored for the teen marketplace. But despite their cartoonish qualities and a brazen commitment to entertain, Rocket From the Crypt are the real deal.

A six-man group from San Diego boasting a horn section and led by a singer and guitarist called Speedo, they have distilled a super-propulsive sound from a range of influences, most obviously Iggy Pop, the Clash and Graham Parker and the Rumour. Exploding out of the traps like a rodeo bull, *Scream, Dracula, Scream!* be-

gins with a swift, one-minute burst of yobbo chanting called *Middle*, followed immediately by the hurrying battalions of *Born In '69* with its flagrant chorus: "I want it, (Whoah, yeah) I need it (Whoah, yeah), I'll steal it (Alright!)." With nothing remotely resembling a ballad or slow song in sight, the album maintains its ballistic trajectory, delivering a barrage of thrusting riffs and exhilarating choruses before arriving, breathless but unbowed, at its finishing point 14 tracks and 43 minutes later. It's a gloriously vital, noisy and clever piece of work, and not a Bacharach song in sight.

TORTOISE
Millions Now Living Will Never Die (City Slang EFA 04972)
THE "post-rock" conceptualist ensemble from Chicago, Tortoise, do not travel on the fast track. Exhibiting a lofty disregard for conventional song structures, their wholly instrumental second album kicks off with *Djed*, a 20-minute wander round the houses that takes in elements of Krautrock, dub-techno and systems music.

On the more conventional-sounding *Glass Museum* and *The Taut and Tame* they negotiate the sort of grandiose themes and tricky time signatures that have exercised the talents of progressive-rock bands from King Crimson to Ozric Tentacles, while *Along the Banks of Rivers* is a contrastingly simple excursion into the pop-noir world of trip-hop twang.

Their willingness to stretch and shape their music across unlikely boundaries is laudable, and produces many isolated flashes of inspiration. But the album sounds patchy and suffers from a rather desultory feel overall.



Rocket From the Crypt: an exhilarating mixture of Iggy Pop, the Clash and Graham Parker and the Rumour

BLUES

These boys can play

John Hammond/
Duke Robillard
Borderline, WC2

THERE have been enough histories of the blues written to fill a small library. John Hammond and fellow American guitarist Duke Robillard provided their own with a set which took a capacity audience from the Mississippi Delta to urban Chicago. Hammond, as befits an artist whose father booked Robert Johnson for Carnegie Hall (death, alas, intervened) supplied the first chapter with a solo acoustic set. His heartfelt, sometimes eerie vocals and stinging bottleneck guitar conjured up a style of prewar blues most of us only know from record.

In contrast, chapter two - courtesy of Robillard, sax man Gordon Beadle and acoustic bass-player Marty Ballou - plunged the audience straight into the juke joints of Texas and Los Angeles with the music of Joe Turner, B.B. King and Robillard's personal hero, T-Bone Walker. Technically superb, Robillard played with a swing and a restraint too often lacking in blues performers.

The final chapter had Hammond joining Robillard on stage for the Jimmy Reed title track of Hammond's new album, *Found Love*, plus a joyful tribute to two founding fathers of rock'n'roll: Bo Diddley's *Diddley Daddy* and a song Hammond confessed he had been playing for ever, Chuck Berry's *Nadine*.

Can white men play the blues? Hammond and Robillard did - and won by a more than convincing margin.

JOHN CLARKE

TOP TEN ALBUMS

- 1 (What's the Story) Morning Glory?..... Oasis (Creation)
- 2 Different Class..... Pulp (Island)
- 3 Jagged Little Pill..... Alanis Morissette (Maverick)
- 4 First Love..... Michael Ball (Columbia)
- 5 Robson & Jerome..... Robson & Jerome (RCA)
- 6 Boys for Pele..... Toni Amos (East West)
- 7 HiStory..... Michael Jackson (Epic)
- 8 Said and Done..... Boyzone (Polydor)
- 9 Something to Remember..... Madonna (Maverick)
- 10 All Change..... Cast (Polydor)

Carapace at the gates of dawn

Tortoise are very, very strange. The twitching, pulsing signature changes that made Carla Bley's *Escalator over the Hill* and John Coltrane's most spaced-out, arrhythmic wailings so compulsive are the under-carriage for lonely synthesizers and what sounds like a food-mixer being kicked down a flight of stairs.

There's nothing so crass as tunes or vocals; just endless, 16-second symphonies strung together haphazardly, like those junk-jewellery necklaces your mother would let you make with the contents of her button box and a length of twine. Think of the shock you received when first listening to My Bloody Valentine or Bark Psychosis. This, like theirs, is music that sounds as if it's emanating from the body, rather than through an amp or microphone: swirls of adrenalin, weird gurgling digestive sounds and the heart beating constantly away, like a fuzzy, distorted bass-drum. This is definitely, defiantly not Britpop.

Of course, the problem with these arty, prog-jazz experimental musicians is that they are utterly struck dumb by their muses, and find stringing a sentence together very difficult. Johnny, the keyboard player, drummer and vibraphone master of Tortoise, is trying to explain their second album, *Millions Living Now Will Never Die*, and the ethos behind the floating membership of the band.

For me, it's like being sucked back into the dark days of shoe-gazing - 15 bands and not a quote between them. Take a simple, ordinary, standard interview question like, "What would you do if Tortoise became the centre of a huge bidding war, and you were eventually signed to EMI for £1 million? What would you spend the money on?" "Well," Johnny ponders, "I

Tortoise don't write tunes or sing songs. Instead, they make me cry



Tortoise, the band that likes to say: "Experiment"

don't think that will happen. We're kinda too weird."

No, but imagine. Pretend. "Well, I think we're too uncommercial for EMI."

It's a hypothetical question. Just pretend. Like a dream.

"Well, they just wouldn't."

Please. Fantasize. "Well, if I, like, won a million or something, then I guess I'd, uh, give some to my parents, and buy a new snare drum ... or maybe some recording equipment."

It's only when we start discussing technical things that Johnny springs to life. Like all avant-gardists, the possibilities of the recording studio turn him on in the way Rolls-Royces and eyebrow-gel

get to Noel Gallagher. We're talking about the weird, 20-second sections between songs that sound exactly like someone's put a bacon sandwich in the CD player and it's about to explode. "That's accidental," Johnny effervesces. "We didn't know how to link the tracks, and we had maybe three dozen four-inch pieces of tape on the studio floor, and we stuck them all together and it sounded like a lightning-bolt hit the mixing desk - the kind of sound you could only find by accident. That's one of the things about Tortoise: things should be accidental, and things should be educational."

What, you have little pub-quizzes about Charlie Mingus



CAITLIN MORAN

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EDUCATION

What the Harriet Harman row tells us about education policy — and why another parent echoes her decision

Enough to try the patience of St Olave

It is time to stop shouting and address real issues, says Denis MacShane

If all the comments and columns written this week were pasted together and sent to every parent, teacher, child and politician, would the cause of improving England's under-performing school system be advanced one iota? A visitor from the Continent or Asia would simply blink with amazement at the posturing from all political sides and ask when the English were going to stop shouting slogans and insults at each other and get down to serious debate.

I was ashamed to be an MP on Monday night as a debate about nursery school vouchers was transformed into an Orwellian hate session by ministers and backbenchers whose only purpose was to tear at the flesh of Harriet Harman. To be sure, her decision to prioritise her duty as a parent is open to legitimate political criticism but there was something foul and unhealthy in the desire of ministers and their followers to shunt aside discussion about the provision of nursery places in order to hound her.

As the father of four children under the age of ten, I live the agonies of the English education system. Having lived and worked in Switzerland and France, the failure of education policy-makers in Whitehall to compel parents and teachers to accept their responsibilities for education is astounding. No other country in Europe has allowed standards to fall so low or permitted the individual's cheque book to determine the schooling of the future citizen. No other country would allow education to be reduced to the chanting of simple slogans about "choice" versus "comprehensives".

Yesterday's gloomy test results reinforce last week's study showing that the teaching of arithmetic in English schools was two years behind that in Germany or Switzerland, and, from personal experience, I would add France and The Netherlands. Two of my daughters attend a superb primary school in inner London where an outstanding headteacher has created a spirit of discipline and work that would satisfy the oldest of traditionalists. Yet the other day I was playing Monopoly with the girls and, to my horror, discovered that such is the national curriculum view of numeracy standards needed in schools that my daughter has difficulty in calculating the correct change from 100 Monopoly pounds when asked to pay the rent on Trafalgar Square.

A Conservative might say I should pay for a private school where maths would be better taught, and a Labour colleague might urge me to hire a tutor. But if I lived in France or Switzerland it



Would any other country allow education to be reduced to the chanting of simple slogans about choice versus comprehensives?

would be my right as a citizen to expect high-standard teaching in public education.

The crisis of maths teaching should have been debated in Parliament, but England's immutable adversarial system of yab-yoo politics does not permit such debate. So tomorrow, with the help of BT, I have organised a debate in Rotherham on England's educational needs. David Blunkett will make one keynote speech, as will Professor Brian Cox, editor of the "Black Papers" on education.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a proper debate on the subject of selection and vouchers in schools. Speaking in favour will be Stephen Pollard, of the Fabian Society, and speaking against will be Alan Howarth, the former Tory Education Minister. From the clash of their views will come, I hope, some synthesis about how children are guided to the best pathways for their abilities and how all this might be paid for.

Various nieces and nephews have gone through the French and

Swiss school systems and were never obliged to take an exam at 11, which would have divided them into the sheep and goats beloved of the Darwinian selectionists now baying for a return to the grammar school-secondary modern divide of the 1950s. To be sure, there is streaming and guidance on the Continent, and a much stronger commitment to technical training which does not have the oily hands, second-class image of apprenticeship and vocational formation that it does in England. It is easier to switch between schools and choices are made at 13 or older, not the absurdly early age of 11.

Can education policy-makers in Whitehall be humble enough to admit they might be able to learn from other countries? Tomorrow, teachers, parents and the business leaders of Rotherham and South Yorkshire will be able to decide for themselves what might be the best way forward for the English national educational system. I deliberately write system, in the singular, because the key lesson from our more successful European and Asian competitor-partners is that

education cannot be reduced to a set of competing, winner-and-loser institutions based on the nostrums of the market-place in which money is lord of all.

I also emphasise "English" because the Scots do not seem to have anything like the same agonies that the English do over education. Is this because all Scottish teachers are in one union, in contrast to the plethora of competing, often stupidly squabbling unions representing teachers in English schools? Or is it because Scots examinations are much closer to the French *baccalauréat* or German *Abitur* or Swiss *maturité* with a broader range of subjects taught and examined instead of the narrow range of A levels?

Or is it the tradition of Calvinist learning personified in the dominie, the schoolmaster who was looked to with respect in contrast to the social and financial devaluation of the teacher in schools and universities in England? Or is it the Scottish elite don't like signing huge cheques to pay for their sons and daughters to be socially segregated in fee-paying establishments?

My mother and half my aunts and uncles are Scottish school-teachers and I have often thought that there is nothing wrong with the English school system that handing it over to the Scots couldn't put right.

Experts from Scotland and on European education systems will speak in Rotherham tomorrow. We do not need to reinvent the wheel, nor apply the wrong ideologies of the 1960s or 1980s to England's schools. But education policy-makers must be ready to learn and discuss and to debate.

That process is all but impossible in Westminster and Whitehall. I am glad to be leaving the heat of the Commons for the cool light of South Yorkshire where I will learn more tomorrow about what's wrong with our education policy and how to put it right than I will from any amount of time spent listening to ministers scoring sound-bite points and refusing to debate the real issues.

● The author is the Labour MP for Rotherham.

BLAIR ROCKED BY CLASS WAR

PRESCOTT RAGES AT HARRIET

Short stirs Labour education row

Labour fury at Harman 'hypocrisy'

CAN HARRIET NOW SURVIVE?

Labour voters want the best for their children, too

I have a confession to make: like Harriet Harman, I am also the mother of one of the four "high fliers" who passed this year's entrance examination to St Olave's School from Dulwich Hamlet.

Without the need to maintain a high political profile, I could be said not to have to worry about the implications of such a decision. But as a Labour-voting teacher in the inner city for 16 years, I am aware that some of my friends and colleagues will be raising an eyebrow when told about this good fortune.

For a left-wing (if, indeed, a Labour voter may still be thus described) parent living in London to opt for selective education is neither hypocritical nor confused: it is a pragmatic choice to make. Pragmatic politicians I find reassuring; it is ideologies I find worrying. Ms Harman's son has been accused of taking a place in this "Kent" school away from a more local pupil. In fact, St Olave's has been hijacked by the London Borough of Bromley, where it is now situated, having been founded "through charitable effort of the people of Southwark for its 'younglings' — of which, Joseph, a resident of Southwark, is one. If young Joseph were female, he could have gone to St Olave's sister school, situated in the politically correct, if aesthetically unappealing, Old Kent Road, and all would have been well.

If inner-city schools often have poor exam results and a level of violence that no caring parent would knowingly want to unleash on their offspring, it is not the fault of the teachers, but a direct outcome of the implicit values of our society — a perception that might be right, and that you are what you drive, rather than what drives you.

A Labour Government will need to reverse the damage done. But in the meantime, should each sacrificial child of a Labour politician be sent to a Hackney Downs?

From my own experience of a comprehensive school in the then communist Poland, from which 95 per cent of my classmates went to university, I know that comprehensives can deliver and I believe in the principle of comprehensive education. But what Poland had then, unlike Britain now, was a social consensus in a practically classless and homogeneous society that education is a "good thing". Education had genuine currency in a society without a welfare safety net, but with 100 per cent employment. Also, education had a great snob value. Peasant or

tram driver, every parent would aspire to their offspring getting up the social ladder.

Snobbery certainly beats greed — the tune we dance to in Britain. It is a great motivator. It inspires us to become educated and cultured — the dreaded middle-class concepts.

I have spent years savouring the irony that, while in a so-called communist country the Holy Grail was for all to aspire to share in the achievements of the formerly privileged middle-classes, in a Western capitalist society the acquisition of academic trappings is ostensibly shameful.

This stance is hypocritical, and politically and economically suicidal. Furthermore, to reject academic selection as unfair is to imply that the alternatives have to be inferior. British prejudice is at play here. All polytechnics must be renamed universities; a move supposedly to improve their status, but merely serving to erode the meaning of words.

We need to develop a system of prestigious technical colleges and appreciate the type of varied vocational education they will provide.

Meritocracy for all must be the watchword for the 21st century. But this does not exclude the possibility of an educational fast track for those fit and willing. St Olave's is not a fee-paying school. Entry is by examination only, regardless of class, race, wealth or status. Having become the laughing stock of the developed countries because of our sub-literacy and innumerate youth, we could do with a few intellectual fast bowlers.

Poland is one of those countries where people talk in jokes when they mean serious business (a cunning self-censorship device, acquired under communism, but useful in any totalitarian regime).

There is a Polish joke which goes: a trainee devil is shown round Hell by a senior supervisor. They pass through various sections. In each, the devil on duty busily prods and pokes the mass of wriggling bodies in each sizzling cauldron to stop any from climbing out. They happen upon a cauldron with no devil present. "Why is there no one on duty?" asks the young devil. "No need," comes the reply. "This is the Polish section. When anyone climbs anywhere near the top, the rest will soon pull him down again."

The British section does not need a devil either.

ANDA MACBRIDE



The seal of St Olave's

When Jessica joined the workers

Jonathan Sale describes how his daughter took up a work placement — and learnt an adult lesson

My 15-year-old daughter stopped going to school and went off instead to a hostel for the homeless. One of her contemporaries, also in the throes of the GCSE course, spent a fortnight in the local police station and others ended up in hospital.

Is this something for Jessica's school to be proud of? Yes. It takes work experience very seriously. Everyone does these days: one lad with a placement at Bradford Royal Infirmary was allowed not only to watch an operation but to help to look after patients.

Sydenham School, the south London comprehensive where Jessica is studying for her GCSEs, has had several recent placements at hospitals but none quite as hands-on as that. Several years ago, when one of the pupils fainted while watching an operation, she asked groggily, "Where am I?" on coming round. "Intensive care," they said.

Placements enjoyed by the latest batch of 240 pupils from Sydenham were at estate agents, lawyers, hotels, magazines, trendy shops and the Man in the Moon Theatre. "We try not to have too many hand-dressers," says Gill Pooley, who, in matching her pupils to places, encourages them not to be limited by the stereotypes of gender: girls should not feel that a no-entry sign comes between them and car mechanics.

"They're definitely mature," Ms Pooley says. "Many students with all sorts of difficulties at school shine at work placements." A lot speak of the experience of getting some-



Experience for a would-be engineer

where on time — apart from school. They have to find out the route; buy a travel ticket; wear clothing that is appropriate. And they learn what to call people — not just the usual "sir" or "miss" or "mum and dad" — things we take for granted as adults.

There are employers who are fearful of that alien creature, a 15-year-old girl. Fortunately, Jessica's "minder" knew exactly what she was like: it was her cousin, who works in a West Country hostel which provides temporary, mixed accommodation for up to 36 residents aged 16 and upwards.

Most were young men in their twenties who acted as if they had never seen a young female before. Jessica realised that any minor irritations she felt were nothing compared with what some of the residents were up against: one lad had returned from abroad to discover he had lost his home and possessions. Next day she laughed off the double entendres, which promptly dried up.

Working with homeless people certainly removes any prejudice: they are not lesser mortals than the rest of us but

often people to whom life has dealt a bad hand. Several had suffered family splits. One, a disturbed woman, was "sectioned", that is, compulsorily taken into care.

Some were in trouble with the law. One of Jessica's strongest memories of the fortnight was of how she pointed out to one lad that petty crime was giving him only grief. "He said: 'Do you think I should, like, stop?' For two seconds he thought about it. He saw me not as a 15-year-old but as a supervisor."

This is what Yaa's first day

She had to act in some ways like a member of staff but could always turn to her cousin or another of the employees. She was able to give practical help, such as booking a dentist's appointment for one of the older residents. Other work involved doing the laundry or playing cards with residents.

Perhaps her greatest satisfaction — it makes me look at my youngest child in a new light — lay in having a certain amount of authority. To those residents that she knew best, she could say: "Put that cigarette butt in the ashtray" and they did.

Her friend, Yaa Kudom, had a rather different placement. In her project diary, Yaa wrote that the organisation where she had her work experience "provides an important service to people living in the country". That is a generous opinion of the House of Commons but then the House of Commons had a generous opinion of her. "She is quietly confident, articulate and clearly has high aspirations," said the office supervisor of the Labour MP Diane Abbott.

involved: "1. Attended a meeting in Hackney Town Hall about disabilities. 2. Attended a park in Hackney where Diane opened a festival for old people. 3. Sat through Question Time at the House of Commons. 4. Attended two meetings with Diane." In addition, the energetic Ms Abbott had time to quiz her about her ambition to go into law or business. No wonder Yaa's entry reads: "It was a very, very tiring day. I didn't get home until 9pm."

Her second day included: photocopying Treasury and Civil Service Committee; watching two television interviews; a Home Office meeting about prostitution in Hackney. In two days she had already had more encounters with parliamentary activity than most voters will have in a lifetime.

Another Sydenham pupil was in the Commons at the same time, in this case with George Bruce, MP for Walsall South, for whom she wrote a press release and answered letters from children in his constituency. She was impressed by the polite way in which MPs insulated each other.

From her fortnight in the hostel, Jessica discovered that she would enjoy a career in that area. Conversely, Ms Pooley says: "There are some students who have always thought that they wanted to work with children; but then they go to a nursery school and think, 'not for me!' And that sort of learning experience is worth two weeks of anyone's time."

Books to help with tests

YESTERDAY'S disappointing results from the first national tests at 11 will increase the pressure on parents and schools to prepare children more effectively this year.

Three books published last week and sponsored by The Times should aid that process. As well as providing a revision guide for the tests in May, the paperbacks will enable parents to make their own assessment of their children's progress in the three core subjects.

Produced by the School Curriculum and Assessment Authority, the body responsible for the tests, the separate books on English, mathematics and science offer advice on revision and examination techniques, as well as sample questions at all levels of difficulty. Unlike rival publications, they contain actual questions from last year's tests.

The three books, which are published by HMSO, will form the basis of a series of articles on this year's tests at ages seven, 11 and 14. The series will appear in The Times in March.

Some changes will be introduced in this year's tests for 11-year-olds, including the banning of calculators in one mathematics paper.

However, the general appearance of the tests and the ground to be covered will alter little. Schools will be notified of the precise differences.

● The Parents' Guide to National Tests, published by HMSO, cost £4.95 a subject.

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To request Harvard Summer School publications, call 617-495-0519, send e-mail to summer@husso.harvard.edu (give code #183), or return coupon below. Catalogues mailed after March 1. Catalogue available on the Internet at <http://www.harvard.edu> after February 15. Information: 617-495-4024.

Please send: ☐ Harvard Summer School catalogue for college-age students and older ☐ Secondary School program catalogue for high school students who have completed their junior or senior year ☐ Institute for English Language Programs brochure/application

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POSTS



Leighton Park School

The Governors of Leighton Park School invite applications for the post of

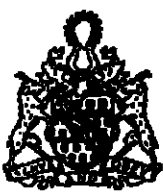
HEAD

which will fall vacant in September 1996 on the retirement of John Chapman MA MSc after 10 years' service.

Leighton Park is an independent co-educational school for 380 pupils aged 11-18, of whom about 60% are boarders. It is represented on the GBA and the present Head is a member of HMC. The School was founded by the Religious Society of Friends, who are still actively involved in its governance, and applicants should be in sympathy with Quaker concerns and values.

Further details of the post and of the School may be obtained from David Whitaker FCA, Clerk to the Governors, Leighton Park School, Reading RG2 7DH (Tel: 01734 871370, Fax: 01734 866959) and applications should be received by 16 February 1996.

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Appointment of

BURSAR

The Governors invite applications for the post of Bursar to succeed the present Bursar who retires at the end of August 1996.

Full details may be obtained from:

The Clerk to the Governors
The Haberdashers' Company
Haberdashers' Hall
Staining Lane
London
EC2V 7DD

marking the envelope "Elstree Bursar"

Closing date for applications - 14th February 1996

The school is a registered charity, Number 313996, dedicated to education

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EDUCATION

THE TIMES

THE SUNDAY TIMES

MBA Courses Feature
The Sunday Times - 28th January 1996

MBA Courses Supplement
The Times - Monday 29th January 1996

The Times and The Sunday Times will publish a joint MBA Courses feature on Sunday 28th January with a 16 page tabloid MBA supplement on Monday 29th January 1996.

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Tel: 0171 782 7315, Fax: 0171 782 7899

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Are you committed to targeted intervention to raise standards of literacy and numeracy in primary schools? Could you establish and lead a new national project involving major education bodies and local authority partners? Are you an effective manager used to co-ordinating a wide range of players? Do you have a strong track record in curriculum and teacher development in primary schools - focused on either literacy or numeracy?

The DfEE is seeking National Project Directors - one for Literacy and one for Numeracy - to lead and co-ordinate the two national networks of LEA-based centres recently announced by the Secretary of State. The centres will work to a national brief to set and achieve targets for improving standards of attainment and the quality of teaching in local primary schools.

The project brief will be based on evidence from OFSTED, TTA, SCAA and BSA about effective teaching of literacy and numeracy. Over 5 years, we expect each network to involve 10 LEAs and cover around 1 in 20 primary schools nationally.

The National Project Directors for Literacy and for Numeracy will work with national and local partners and sponsors to develop the project and linked training materials, to oversee the work of the LEA centres, to contribute to monitoring and evaluation and to ensure wide dissemination of the results of this important initiative.

Applications are invited for the following posts:

NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR LITERACY
NATIONAL PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR NUMERACY

Closing date: 16 February Selection day: early March
Further details and application forms from:

Katie Driver, Literacy & Numeracy Project Team,
Room 6.28, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith St,
London SW1P 3BT Tel: 0171 825 5891



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For more details, contact Susan Meier, Admissions Secretary
Tel: 01462 676301 Fax: 01462 461578
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The Admissions Officer
1 Salisbury Villas
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Fax: 01223 358441

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Further information can be obtained from Professor MA Utton on 44 (0) 1734 31823 or e-mail: L.M.Utton@reading.ac.uk

Apply for further particulars and Application Forms (2 copies) to The Personnel Office, The University of Reading, Whiteknights, P.O. Box 217, READING RG6 2AA. Telephone (01734) 316771 (answerphone). E-mail: Personnel@reading.ac.uk giving name and full address. Closing date: 23 February 1996. Please quote reference AC9551.

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مكتبة الأصل

McCoy chases National glory on Deep Bramble

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING JOURNALIST OF THE YEAR

TONY MCCOY had not ridden in a British steeplechase two years ago but, after the riding season of the season had extended his lead at the top of the jockeys' championship with an 11-1 double at Wincanton yesterday, he spoke of his hopes of winning the world's most famous race over fences — the Grand National.

The fresh-faced Irishman confirmed he will ride Deep Bramble in the Antree spectacular and said: "You could not have a horse with better credentials for the National. He has a touch of class, jumps and stays, which is ideal."

"I schooled him for the first time last Wednesday, and he was brilliant. He has been trained specifically for the race and Paul Nicholls is very good at laying one out for a big race."

Indeed, Deep Bramble was strongly fancied for last year's Grand National and had been installed as one of the favourites when the weights were published, only to miss the race because of injury.

The nine-year-old had

shown the perfect aptitude for the gruelling 4½-mile test by winning two competitive staying races at Sandown, including the Agfa Diamond Chase, in which he beat Royal Athlete, the subsequent National winner, out of sight.

Nicholls, who saddled his first winners of 1996 when Sunley Bay and Lansdowne won at the Somerset track.

He jumps very carefully and stays well. Horses like Royal Athlete and Dubacilla finished behind him at Sandown. He has not got enough class to win a Cheltenham Gold Cup but is the right sort for Antree. I only wish him right twice last year so there could be further improvement to come."

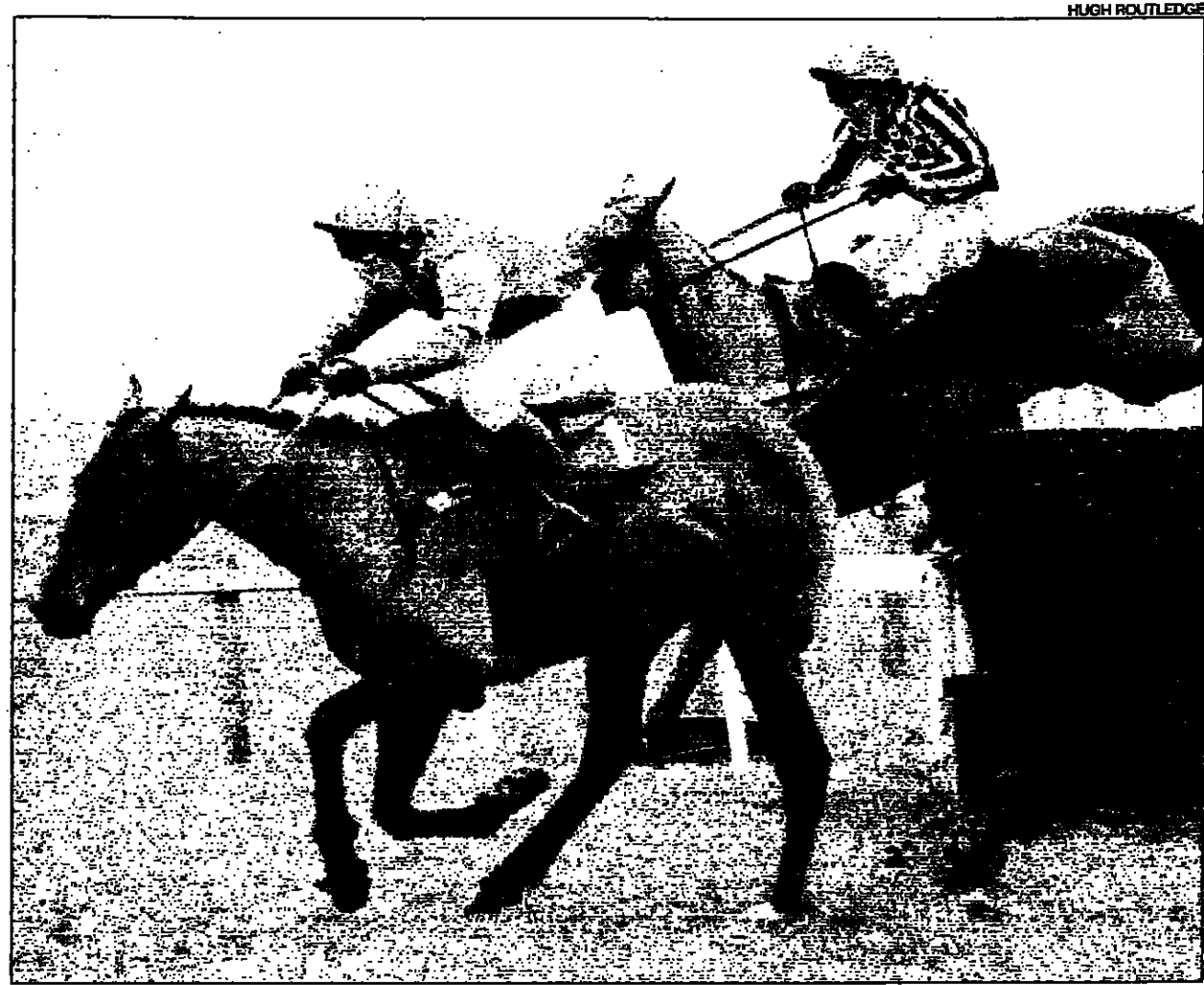
McCoy, whose first ride in the National ended last year when Chatham fell at the twelfth, takes some biding out of the saddle as he demonstrated when surviving an appalling blunder by Samlee before going on to win the Maurice Lister Maiden Chase. The victory provided trainer Philip Hobbs with his 50th winner of the season.

Henrietta Knight has never had her horses in better form and Easthorpe continued her cracking run when taking the £10,000-added Terence Brady & Charlotte Bingham Handicap Chase. The eight-year-old was completing a six-timer this season in the afternoon's feature race and always had too much speed for Northern Saddler and Mister Oddy.

Given the relative shortage of two-mile chasers, it was no surprise to hear connections confirm the three will meet again in the Grand Annual Chase at the Cheltenham Festival.

Easthorpe never stops surprising me. He would pull himself up if you didn't keep reminding him," Knight said. "He prefers going left-handed and needed today's race because he's so lazy at home."

Kim Bailey confirmed yesterday that Master Oats, his 1995 Gold Cup winner, will run in the Hermessy Gold Cup at Leopardstown on Sunday week. Bailey said: "He's in good form at the moment and either Charlie Swan or Jamie Osborne will take the ride."



Easthorpe clears the last from Northern Saddler on his way to completing a six-timer at Wincanton yesterday

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Wincanton

Going good to soft.
1.30 (m) 1. ZINGIBAR (A.P. McCoy, 5-2 fav), 2. Haddon (D. Bester, 10-1), 3. Magical (B. Farnham, 4-1), 4. ALSO RAN: 5. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 6. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 7. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 8. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 9. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 10. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 11. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 12. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 13. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 14. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 15. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 16. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 17. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 18. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 19. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 20. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 21. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 22. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 23. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 24. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 25. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 26. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 27. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 28. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 29. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 30. Tote Boy (A. P. McCoy, 10-1), 31. 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Stylish new gang pull off daylight robbery

An hour before the return of *NYPD Blue* last night, a new British cop series began with a rather stylish (and very familiar) set of staccato drumming noises, played over snatched, cinematic shots of a city, its people and its cops caught in cameo expressions. The point where home becomes rip-off was reached so quickly here, in fact (Look, it's *NYPD Blue* done by somebody else!), that for a moment I felt weightless and panicky. Was *ITV's* *Thief Takers* a spoof — perhaps a superior version of *The Detectives*? But wasn't it supposed to be an up-to-date *Sweeney*, without the maudlin suits and Ford Cortinas?

Any confusion about spoof status was soon cleared up by the brilliant special effects of the ensuing scene — a car-bomb exploding outside a prison wall, the blast ripping through a sunny cul-de-sac of modern houses. From this point on, there unfolded a

rather good story of a security-bank heist involving an escaped psycho (Jesse Birdsell), his two-timing moll (Beatie Edney), and a bent, vengeful driver (Andrew Schofield).

There was no problem about it being a send-up because such a strategy entails personality — a quality oddly absent here. Instead, this was formula television, cunningly bland, and with sky-high production values but with the guest stars so far eclipsing the regulars that it looked almost like bad manners. Lane quips such as "He's the man who put the word kick back in psychopath" didn't help the poor inferior Regan substitutes much either.

Warily, warily, one shakes hands with another team of colouring professionals who banter in offices, never say "Bye" when they hang up and save each others' skin by the use of firearms. There are two girls on the *Thief*

Takers team (the recognised quota — one nice blonde, one shrewd brunette), one black, one maverick with a funny nickname, one wild-eyed supreme, one Scot. In future weeks, one of these people will turn out to be alcoholic, or my name's not WPC Winston Kit-Kat ("Crackers") McFee. Of the team police dramas most recently on offer, the best by far was *Out of the Blue*. But *Thief Takers* is after a different audience and is symptomatically shot in sunny daylight as opposed to rainy night. To quote its producer, Gina Cronk, "There's always room for a police series that says, 'these are the bad guys, we don't like them. Let's kick their doors down and arrest them.'"

The real thing — *NYPD Blue* — returned to Channel 4 at 10pm and it was like *Thief Takers* turned inside out. The crime was soon forgotten amid the flurry of personal soap-opera

REVIEW



Lynne Truss

events afflicting the men and women of the blab-blah precinct. Martinez was shot, for a start — that sweet, keen boy whom viewers have known since he was a puppy! Donna, the secretary nervously adjusted her stiff bouffant (it would stop a bullet) and asked Jimmy Smith if he would "like to see her socially". Sipowicz and Sylvia found out they may be pregnant!

Well, all this will mean nothing to non-fans. But the hooked conundrum was so worried about Martinez that many of us lost all the feeling in our left legs — just out of sympathy for his traumatic paralysis. Every time his neurologist stuck a pin in his leg ("Feel that?"), we shouted in dismay, "No! No, nothing!" Medea paced up and down, blaming himself; while the real culprit was cop on an undercover operation, whom the DA wanted left alone. (Is that a "sweetheart deal"? I wish I knew terms like that.) Often in the blab-blah precinct, loyal hard-working men fume and kick furniture when they hear the unjust ruling from above; and then they recklessly bypass authority to get what they want. Last night was no exception. *NYPD Blue* has turned out to be as simple as that. And their history is vividly imprinted on the viewer's mind. Martinez was sent a crucifix by "John".

"John Kelly?" he asked hopefully, making one's own heart go twang. Meanwhile, Sipowicz and Sylvia *having a baby?* And it seems like only yesterday that they had their first date, with Sipowicz mopping his brow over a big steak dinner. "I sweat when I eat," he shrugged, defensively. She smiled. "I like that in a man."

Nailing the guilty had a good night last night. *Thief Takers* kicked the door down; *NYPD Blue* blew the whistle to the press; and in *Traces of Guilt* (BBC2) forensic archaeologists found conclusive proof of massacres in Guatemala — massacres that are still officially denied.

Considering how a forensic science series might have turned out — the equivalent of a tacky *True Crime* shelf — *Traces of Guilt* is excellent; a miracle of good taste. And if it was less dramatically

satisfying than last night's drama, blame reality. Only in the real world can you prove guilt but not cuff the "perps" and lead them off to the cells.

The perps in question here were a band of soldiers who rounded up Mayan women and children one sunny day in 1982. By opening the mass graves 12 years later, forensic genius Clyde Snow could establish the truth. Officially, these people were caught in crossfire. But the villagers claim children had their arms lopped off and received machete blows to the head. This was all borne out by solid bone.

Dr Snow has a slow southern drawl punctuated by drags on a cigar — in a western they would call him Old-Timer. But age lends authority, and smoking has gravelled his tonsils. When he pushes back his hat, rests his big belly on a fence and says: "There is abundant evidence of homicide," he sounds like the voice of God.

- BBC1**
- 6.00am Business Breakfast (52220)
 - 7.00 BBC Breakfast News (CeeFax) (2953404)
 - 9.10 Kilroy (s) (2875068)
 - 10.00 News (CeeFax) (3146571) 10.05 Carri Cook, Won't Cook (s) (3812152)
 - 10.30 Good Morning (s) (57305)
 - 12.00 News (CeeFax), regional news and weather (5651333)
 - 12.05pm Pablie Mill Special (s) (9196539)
 - 12.50 Regional News (13891794)
 - 1.00 One O'Clock News (CeeFax) and weather (33978)
 - 1.30 Neighbours (s) (54853220)
 - 1.50 Banquet (245065) WALES: 1.50 Bowls (2245065)
 - 3.05 Timeskeepers Quiz (s) (5320249)
 - 3.30 The Littlest Pet Shop (1617220) 3.50 Look Sharp! (s) (2492021) 4.05 The All New Popeye Show (s) (8759625) 4.15 Julie & Herbie and Harriet Hyde (CeeFax) (s) (2471530) 4.30 The Mask (CeeFax) (s) (9655978)
 - 4.55 Newsround Extra (CeeFax) (8614862)
 - 5.10 Blue Peter (CeeFax) (s) (7233862)
 - 5.35 Neighbours (s) (CeeFax) (s) (149084) N.I.: 5.35 Inside Ulster
 - 6.00 Six O'Clock News (CeeFax) (171)
 - 6.30 Regional News Magazine (423) N.I.: 6.30 Neighbours 6.57 Inside Ulster News
 - 7.00 Gagging Comedy quiz for stand-up comedians. Bob Monkhouse referees a quick-fire battle of wits between team captains Eddie Large and Phil Jupitus, who are joined by Jim Bowen and Kevin Day (CeeFax) (s) (4997)
 - 7.30 Tomorrow's World. Featuring the story of Greg Dix, a young man left temporarily paralysed after an accident, and a report from Finland on new double-ended ships designed to cork through ice-strewn waters (CeeFax) (s) (807)
 - 8.00 Just Good Friends. With Paul Nicholas and Jan Francis (s) (CeeFax) (7107)
 - 8.30 A Question of Sport. Sporting quiz (CeeFax) (s) (2152)
 - 9.00 Nine O'Clock News (CeeFax), regional news and weather (3862)
 - 9.30 The Lonely Walk — A 999 Special. Dramatic reconstruction of the mission to defuse a wartime bomb found in millions of gallons of water beneath One of London's biggest pavlovas. (CeeFax) (s) (659171) N.I.: 9.30 P.K. Tonight 10.20 The Lonely Walk — a 999 Special 11.15 FILM: Alive! 1.15am Weather
 - 10.25 FILM: Alive (1992), starring Ethan Hawke. When a plane crashes in the Andes, killing several passengers and crew, the survivors must overcome the unthinkable and eat the flesh of those who died. Directed by Frank Marshall (CeeFax) (s) (875688) WALES: 10.25 All Our Lives (537572) 10.55 Bowls (777336) 11.45 FILM: Alive! (1995) 1.45am News headlines and weather (2933114)
 - 12.25 FILM: Dingo (1998) starring Franco Nero. Spaghetti Western, set on the American-Mexican border. A former Union soldier wreaks vengeance on the Ku Klux Klan. Directed by Sergio Corbucci (2819534)
 - 1.55am Weather (289398)

VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes
The numbers next to each programme listing are Video PlusCodes. These allow you to programme your video recorder to automatically record a programme. For the programme you wish to record, for more details and VideoPlus+ codes, see the VideoPlus+ guide. At other times, or when you wish to record a programme, see the VideoPlus+ guide. At other times, or when you wish to record a programme, see the VideoPlus+ guide.

- BBC2**
- 6.00am Business and World Make It Better (14830) 6.30 Not Just a Joke (33882)
 - 7.00 Breakfast News (CeeFax) (5619538)
 - 7.15 Lennie (s) (3033317) 7.40 Teenage Mutant Hero Turtles (s) (7180572) 8.05 The Really Wild Show (s) (CeeFax) (s) (5140688)
 - 8.35 The Record (s) (3244223) 9.00 Consuming Passions (6274133)
 - 9.05 Daytime on Two
 - 2.00 Johnson and Friends (s) (8638995)
 - 2.10 Sport on Friday featuring tennis, skating and skiing (523862)
 - 3.55 News (CeeFax) and weather (5043959)
 - 4.00 Today's the Day. History quiz (s) (336) WALES: 4.00-5.30 Bowls (10626)
 - 4.30 Ready, Steady, Cook (s) (220)
 - 5.00 Esther (s) (2775)
 - 5.30pm The Village (148355)
 - 5.55 My Village. Killingworth, an old pit village near Newcastle upon Tyne (833672)
 - 6.00 The Mummies (b/w). Classic ghoulish humour from America. (CeeFax) (181775)
 - 6.25 The New Avengers: Dead Men Are Dangerous. Steed's returns home to find his possessions are plundered (s) (CeeFax) (584510)
 - 7.15 Electric Circus. Entertainment magazine (s) (77922)
 - 7.30 Sounds of the Eighties. Musical memories, this week focusing on soul and funk (CeeFax) (s) (249)
 - 8.00 Top Gear Motorsport. Steve Berry reports on Britain's first indoor motorcycling trialing event at the Sheffield Arena. (CeeFax) (s) (8959)
 - 8.30 Gardening with Sarah. Helen Yerm with advice on pruning and on how gardeners can increase their stock of plants for free. (CeeFax) (s) (2274)
 - 9.00 Rab C. Nesbitt. More wit and wisdom from Glaswegian philosopher. (CeeFax) (s) (1404)
 - 9.30 The Fast Show. Comedy sketch series (s) (CeeFax) (s) (39065)

The Real McCoy team (10.00pm)

The Real McCoy (CeeFax) (s) (95959)

10.30 Newsnight (CeeFax) (213713)

11.15 Fantasy Football League. David Baddiel and Frank Skinner are joined by Danny Baker and Dani Behr (s) (369775) (2228) 12.00 Paradise Alley (1878) (28534) 1.50-2.55am Melvins and Howie (1980) (83092)

THE MOVIE CHANNEL

6.00am The For the First Time (1959) (25220) 8.00 Don Bluth's Thumbelina (1994) (25220) 10.00 The Mummy's Shroud (1995) (25220) 10.30 Back to the Future (1985) (25220) 11.00 Paradise Alley (1878) (28534) 1.50-2.55am Melvins and Howie (1980) (83092)

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EUROSPORT

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EUROSPORT

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THE HISTORY CHANNEL

4.00pm Weapons at War: Artillery

- HTV**
- 6.00am GMTV (2479338)
 - 9.25 Win, Lose or Draw Quiz (s) (4915930)
 - 9.55 Regional News (TeleText) (689572)
 - 10.00 The Time... the Place (s) (167268)
 - 10.35 This Morning (5710978)
 - 12.20pm Regional News (TeleText) (6854317)
 - 12.30 News and weather (TeleText) (6268539)
 - 12.55 Murder, She Wrote (s) (4350626)
 - 1.50 Home and Away (TeleText) (7672640)
 - 2.20 Chain Letters (TeleText) (s) (18651423)
 - 2.50 The Woodward File (105249)
 - 3.20 News (TeleText) (2840423)
 - 3.25 Regional News (TeleText) (2849794)
 - 3.30 Rosie and Jim (s) (2654133) 3.45 Disney's Pluto (265988) 4.00 Zzzzap! (24837) 4.15 Bimble's Bucket (s) (521258) 4.40 Gladstons: Train to Win (TeleText) (7383355)
 - 5.10 A Country Practice (s) (6728404)
 - 5.40 News and weather (TeleText) (665607)
 - 6.00 Home and Away (s) (TeleText) (105201)
 - 6.25 HTV News (208862)
 - 6.45 Sportsweek (714404)
 - 7.00 Family Fortunes. This week the Tickle family compete against the Pugs of Stockport (TeleText) (s) (9065)
 - 7.30 Coronation Street. Tilda returns home to an uncertain future and Rachel and Curly play matchmaker (TeleText) (775)
 - 8.00 The Bill: One Night With You. Deskin discovers an evil and sinister ring which may hold a clue to the disappearance of a five-year-old boy (TeleText) (8713)

Merton revives Hancock (8.30pm)

8.30 Paul Merton in Galton and Simpson's... Twelve Angry Men. (TeleText) (s) (7220)

9.00 The Ruth Rendell Mysteries: Simisola (TeleText) (s) (8201)

10.00 News at Ten and weather (TeleText) (19713)

10.30 Regional News (TeleText) (405317)

10.40 FILM: The Woman Who Sinned (1991) starring Susan Lucci, Tim Matheson and Michael Dudikoff. An unfulfilled businessman longs for excitement and attempts to find it in an extra-marital affair. Directed by Michael Switzer (TeleText) (s) (7484087)

12.25am Hotel Babylon. Dani Behr's guests include Chelsea footballer Ruud Geest and singer Cheryl Crow (453792)

1.05 The Good Sex Guide... Late (840350)

2.05 FILM: The Outsider (1983) starring Jean-Paul Belmondo and Henry Silva. A maverick cop breaks all rules in his pursuit of a drugs ring (187621)

3.55 Live from London (s) (s) (5821263)

5.00 On the Live Side (88089)

5.30 Morning News (29558)

- HTV WALES**
- As HTV West except:
 - 2.50pm-3.20 The Really Helpful Programme (4105249)
 - 6.25-7.00 Wales Tonight (370404)
- WESTCOUNTRY**
- As HTV West except:
 - 12.55 Chain Letters (6268330)
 - 1.25 Coronation Street (32685775)
 - 1.55 Home and Away (76725775)
 - 2.25 Wish You Were Here...? (18660794)
 - 2.55-3.20 Cat Crazy (1322171)
 - 5.10-5.40 Home and Away (6728404)
 - 6.00-7.00 Westcountry Live (21046)
- CENTRAL**
- As HTV West except:
 - 12.55 Home and Away (6268330)
 - 1.25 Chain Letters (6268330)
 - 1.55 A Country Practice (64958775)
 - 2.20-3.20 Murder, She Wrote (3753572)
 - 5.10-5.40 Shortland Street (6728404)
 - 6.25-7.00 Central News and Weather (370404)
 - 10.40 Central Weekend (7484087)
 - 2.10am The Chart Show (6683379)
 - 3.05 Dear Nick (3248621)
 - 4.00 Jobfinder (7863175)
 - 5.20 Asian Eye (3474176)
- MERIDIAN**
- As HTV West except:
 - 12.55pm-1.25 Chain Letters (6268330)
 - 1.25 Home and Away (32685775)
 - 1.55 A Country Practice (64958775)
 - 2.20-3.20 Murder, She Wrote (3753572)
 - 5.10 Home and Away (6728404)
 - 6.00-7.00 Meridian Tonight (21046)
 - 5.00am Freescore (88089)
- SAC**
- Starts: 7.00 The Big Breakfast (16201)
 - 9.00 Fifteen to One (96862)
 - 9.30 Schools
 - 12.00 Sesame Street (23404)
 - 1.00 Slot Melthrin: Pilsmon Pew (26688)
 - 1.30 Film: The Prisoner of Shark Island (13573930)
 - 3.15 Murun Buchstansangur (9042171)
 - 3.30 A Taste of the Caribbean: Dominica (997)
 - 4.00 Backdate (404)
 - 4.30 The Pulse (688)
 - 5.00 5 Pump: Syth 96 (3650152)
 - 5.15 5 Pump: Bernard (4021688)
 - 5.30 Countdown (268)
 - 6.00 Newyddion (594171)
 - 6.15 News (953828)
 - 7.00 Pabyl Y Cwm (423538)
 - 7.25 Cerd Y Cymry (681442)
 - 8.00 Cain Gwlad (6355)
 - 8.30 Newyddion (5862)
 - 9.00 Pabyl Y Cwm (423538)
 - 9.45 Short and Curly: The Spy Who Caught a Cold (761442)
 - 10.00 Brookside (17355)
 - 10.30 Jo Brand Through the Cakehole (568775)
 - 11.05 The Giltie Show (360220)
 - 11.55 Beavis and Butt-Head (455572)
 - 12.25am Film: Stars and Bars (831263)
 - 2.05 Film: The Tin Star (991911)

Willems, Cox and Gorfham (11.05pm)

11.05 The Giltie Show (s) (360220)

11.55 Beavis and Butt-Head (455572)

12.25am FILM: Stars and Bars (1988). A comedy starring Daniel Day-Lewis as a very proper Englishman who becomes increasingly involved in mishaps when he goes to Georgia to buy a Renoir. Directed by Pat O'Connor (s) (831263)

2.05 FILM: The Tin Star (1957, b/w) starring Henry Fonda as a one-time sheriff turned bounty hunter. Directed by Anthony Mann (991911). Ends at 3.45am

and But-Head (81591) 10.00 News (509589) 10.15 Cinematic (620443) 10.30 Outlets (50512) 10.50 News (509589) 11.00 News (509589)

UK LIVING

8.00am Agony Hour (153607) 7.00 Kilroy (2875068) 8.00 Esther (687404) 8.30 Entourage (907878) 9.00 The Ruth Rendell Mysteries: Simisola (TeleText) (s) (8201) 9.30 Schools 10.00 The Prisoner of Shark Island (13573930) 10.30 A Taste of the Caribbean: Dominica (997) 10.50 Cain Gwlad (6355) 11.00 Brookside (17355) 11.30 Jo Brand Through the Cakehole (568775) 11.55 Beavis and Butt-Head (455572) 12.25am Film: Stars and Bars (831263) 2.05 Film: The Tin Star (991911)

FAMILY CHANNEL

5.00pm The New Adventures of Buckaroo (143) 5.30 The Adventures of Tron (384523) 5.55 Barney (940794) 6.30 Cartoon Network (535881) 7.00 Trivial Pursuit (3387) 7.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 8.00 Joy (1167587) 8.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 9.00 Joy (1167587) 9.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 10.00 Joy (1167587) 10.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 11.00 Joy (1167587) 11.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 12.00 Joy (1167587) 12.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 1.00 Joy (1167587) 1.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 2.00 Joy (1167587) 2.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 3.00 Joy (1167587) 3.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 4.00 Joy (1167587) 4.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 5.00 Joy (1167587) 5.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 6.00 Joy (1167587) 6.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 7.00 Joy (1167587) 7.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 8.00 Joy (1167587) 8.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 9.00 Joy (1167587) 9.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 10.00 Joy (1167587) 10.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 11.00 Joy (1167587) 11.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 12.00 Joy (1167587) 12.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 1.00 Joy (1167587) 1.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 2.00 Joy (1167587) 2.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 3.00 Joy (1167587) 3.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 4.00 Joy (1167587) 4.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 5.00 Joy (1167587) 5.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 6.00 Joy (1167587) 6.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 7.00 Joy (1167587) 7.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 8.00 Joy (1167587) 8.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 9.00 Joy (1167587) 9.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 10.00 Joy (1167587) 10.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 11.00 Joy (1167587) 11.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 12.00 Joy (1167587) 12.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 1.00 Joy (1167587) 1.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 2.00 Joy (1167587) 2.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 3.00 Joy (1167587) 3.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 4.00 Joy (1167587) 4.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 5.00 Joy (1167587) 5.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 6.00 Joy (1167587) 6.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 7.00 Joy (1167587) 7.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 8.00 Joy (1167587) 8.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 9.00 Joy (1167587) 9.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 10.00 Joy (1167587) 10.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 11.00 Joy (1167587) 11.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 12.00 Joy (1167587) 12.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 1.00 Joy (1167587) 1.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 2.00 Joy (1167587) 2.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 3.00 Joy (1167587) 3.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 4.00 Joy (1167587) 4.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 5.00 Joy (1167587) 5.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 6.00 Joy (1167587) 6.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 7.00 Joy (1167587) 7.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 8.00 Joy (1167587) 8.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 9.00 Joy (1167587) 9.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 10.00 Joy (1167587) 10.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 11.00 Joy (1167587) 11.30 The Fat Guy (65429) 12.00 Joy (1167587) 12.3

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Kremlin puts industrialist at helm of ailing economy

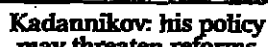
FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSCOW

Volga-based company still produces vehicles and manages to pay its 100,000-man workforce, unlike many other Russian industries, it has failed to adapt to modern market realities. It is heavily in debt, dangerously infiltrated by the mafia and its cars are widely regarded as unreliable, outdated and overpriced. "Look what is happening to VAZ and you will understand what will happen to Russia," said Andrei Ilyasov, an economist.

In spite of his poor managerial skills, Mr Kadannikov has proved a skilful player in Moscow, where he has maintained close links with powerful figures in the Kremlin, including President Yeltsin, who considered him for Prime

As the Russian leader has steadily purged his Government of reform-minded liberals, so the opportunity arose for Mr Kadannikov to return to mainstream politics.

According to some Russian press reports, he was supported for his new job by General Aleksandr Korzhakov, the shadowy and powerful presidential bodyguard, and Mr Soskovets, the anti-reformist who has pledged to restore Russian industry by state intervention.



FROM MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR, IN STRASBOURG

ope. Conservative and centre-right parliamentarians, as well as speakers from the Baltic states, denounced Russia's actions in Chechnya and the lawlessness of Russian society; Socialists and Liberals from East and West gave a warning that keeping Russia waiting would hinder democratic and market reforms and

Vytautas Landsbergis, the nationalist leader and former President of Lithuania, accused Mr Yeltsin of being driven by the party of war. He gave a warning that Russia was eager to reconquer its former empire and said the Council would be held up to ridicule if it admitted such a member.

Western parliamentarians, however, said that democracy could be nurtured only if the country was given Western support. Sir Russell Johnston, for the Liberal Group, said that for a thousand years Russia had had no free press, free elections or independent judiciary. Now it had them, albeit imperfectly.

Mr Yeltsin made clear earlier this week the overriding importance Moscow saw in admission. His opponents, however, said that keeping Russia waiting was the best way of ensuring it undertook human rights and democratic reforms. Chechenia showed that Russia was not ready for membership.

Vladimir Lukin, the leader of the Russian delegation, warned the Council not to play Pontius Pilate and wash its hands of responsibility.

He said it was futile to criticise President Yeltsin for his military operation against the Chechens: Mr Yeltsin was in fact too soft-hearted, and Mr Zhirinovskiy predicted that after the presidential elections in June the Kremlin would take a far tougher stance.

Mitterrand mistress 'was phone

**FROM SUSAN BELL
IN PARIS**

FROM EDWARD OWEN
IN MADRID

THE telephone of Anne Pingeot, François Mitterrand's mistress and the mother of his illegitimate daughter, Mazarine, was tapped in the early 1980s by police at the Elysée Palace, almost certainly with President Mitterrand's knowledge, according to a book published in France yesterday.

THE decision by the Spanish Supreme Court to charge José Barrionuevo, a close friend of Felipe González, the Prime Minister, with the full extent of directing death squads has stunned the Socialist Party.

ly with President Mitterrand's knowledge, according to a book published in France yesterday.

The party, which has been in power for more than 13 years, is trailing the conservative Popular Party in the run-up to general elections on March 3. The opposition expects to win the election as a result of the indictment.

However, according to *The Ears of the President*, by Jean-Marie Pontaut and Jérôme Dupuis, both investiga-

The Socialists had assumed that, at worst, Señor Barriónuevo, 53, would only be charged as an accessory to a bungled kidnapping by the death squads in southwest France in 1983, when they mistook a French businessman for an Eta leader. The squads killed 27 Eta suspects during Señor Barriónuevo's term as Interior Minister from 1982 to 1988.

Telephone-tapping has long been used in French politics, and it has been known for some time that the

known for some time that the Elysée engaged in widespread, illegal spying during President Mitterrand's first seven years in office.

Yesterday Judge Eduardo Moner formally charged Señor Barrionuevo along with Rafael Vera, 50, the former director of state security. Both were freed on bail and their passports impounded.

M Pontaut and M Dupuis say that between 1983 and 1986, the telephone lines of 2 000 people were tapped by

Judge Monier said the death squads, known as Gal, were formed in 1983 by Julián Sancristóbal, then Governor of the Basque province of Vizcaya, and other senior officials. He said Gal had received "the consent" of Señor Barrionuevo and Señor Vera and they were integrated in Gal "as directors".

2,000 people were lapped by the Elysée. Among the targets were 128 journalists; 30 lawyers; five magistrates; the Aga Khan; Martine Aubry, the former Socialist Minister; Carole Bouquet, an actress; a nightclub; and a cleaning company.

The authors also say that, when a radio station threat-

A legal investigation into the phone tapping continues.

José María Aznar, 42, the conservative leader, said: "It is impossible to think that the Prime Minister did not know all this was going on." Señor González reiterated yesterday that "I believe in his [Señor Barrionuevo's] innocence".

Icy walk for Utah child killer to execution chamber

FROM GILES WHITTELL IN BLUFFDALE, UTAH

ON THE day scheduled to be John Albert Taylor's last, a foot of pristine snow landed on the roof of his execution chamber. Prison guards shovelled it to clear a path for his only relative, an uncle. Lawyers trudged through it to advocate a last-minute appeal. The prisoner sat all but oblivious to its in his death-watch cell, resolved to die by the loudest, bloodiest method an American court will sanction.

Six marksmen, each being paid \$200 (£198) to shoot a man at 200 yards yesterday at the Utah state prison in Bluffdale to await their role in the grimly theatrical business of execution by firing squad.

Shortly before midnight (7am GMT) they were to take up position behind horizontal slots in a storage hanger in the maximum security wing. An alternate would stand by in case one dropped out. Of the remaining five, four were given live rounds and the fifth a

blank so that none could be sure of firing a fatal bullet. Ballistics experts said the blank had been made to give a normal recoil.

Their target, harshly lit by five floodlights, was described by witnesses of Utah's last firing-squad execution as a "throne of death". Nineteen years ago Gary Gilmore was shot dead in the same bleak warehouse but strapped to a second-hand wooden chair.

Taylor's chair was purpose-built in the prison workshop. Backed by 4in of pine and a mound of sandbags under black plastic sheeting, it was mounted on a sloping metal pan designed to collect the prisoner's blood. Side-flaps were added to minimise the spraying of blood and tissue.

"He maintains his innocence but doesn't want to go on living on death row," Jack Ford, the prison spokesman, told an international throng of reporters. A representative of

the state attorney-general's office would be on hand in case Taylor requested an appeal even as he walked his final 30ft, Mr Ford said. Sedation had been refused.

Taylor's claim of innocence has been met with scorn by the parents of Charla King, the 11-year-old girl who was found raped, sodomised and strangled with a telephone wire in her home north of Salt Lake City seven years ago. Taylor's fingerprints were found on the telephone beside her body.

Charla's mother, Sherron, was due to attend the execution at 12.02. She attacked the notion that it was barbaric. "Tell me what's barbaric," she said. "My daughter was alive when he raped her. He won't even hear the bullets."

Indeed, Taylor will probably be dead before the sound of the rifle cracks catches up with the four 30-calibre rounds aimed at a white circle pinned over his heart.

He was due to be led in shackles from the death-watch cell to the execution chamber ten minutes before what Mr Ford insisted on calling the "midnight hour". Strapped down with Velcro, he would be invited by the prison warden to say his last words to the 18 witnesses behind one-way mirrors. After a paramedic had located his heart, Taylor was to be left alone, shielded only by a black hood.

Death penalty opponents held a thinly attended rally in driving snow in Salt Lake City on Wednesday night. They were due to meet Utah's Governor, Michael Leavitt, yesterday but held out little hope of intervention.

Taylor, 36, spent the day with an uncle, Gordon Lee, his only known relative, and a lawyer who has become his spiritual adviser, Christine Rogers, behind his conversion to Catholicism.

The countdown to his death has been grim. For 30 days, preparations have been conducted with the precision of a space launch. Even his last smoke was choreographed to take place on his walk through the snow. Smoking is banned in Utah's public buildings.



Pilot Baba emerges yesterday after four days in a hole. Rationalist critics who watched wore bullet-proof vests because of alleged death threats

Hindu holy man's underground feat strikes gold

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS IN ROHINI, INDIA

PILOT BABA, a renowned Hindu holy man, crawled unsteadily out of the ground yesterday, four days after being "buried alive" in one of the most ancient feats of Indian mysticism. He took a deep breath of crisp winter air, supposedly his first in 96 hours, and acknowledged the cheers and substantial financial offerings of 10,000 devotees.

The art of not breathing, *bhuvanadhi*, can be performed in water or earth: the Baba has appeared to demonstrate both over the years. Close

up, however, his magic is rather less impressive. He was buried not in earth, but entombed in a hole 9ft deep and 9ft wide, with a *charpoy* (string bed) and blanket. The hole was covered with wooden poles, topped with corrugated-iron sheeting, a plastic cover and a couple of inches of soil, giving the impression he was buried.

Members of the Indian Rationalist Association, which debunks religious myths, watched with evident amusement as the crowd became frenzied to the chanting of long-haired *sadhus* (saints) dressed in saffron robes. The Baba, surrounded by priests, climbed on to a dais where he addressed the

multitude, telling them that his demonstration of spiritual and mental power was for the good of people the world over. He shared the dais with many boxes of apples, which he said he would imbue with some of his powers and distribute to the people.

The money rolled in; the Baba said he had remained under water for six days in 1992 and had sat in an airtight glass canister for two weeks. "I go into a trance. I appear to be dead," he said.

Sanal Edamaruku, the secretary-general of the Indian Rationalist Association, and several supporters wore bullet-proof vests beneath their shirts. He said he had received death

threats for trying to discredit the holy man. The Baba performed his feat in a public park in the small town of Rohini, on the edge of Delhi. Mr Edamaruku said the aim was to rally public support to take over the park for construction of a temple.

"All of this is to do with land-grabbing. Once he gains popular support, he can gain access to political power and eventually take the land," he said. All miracles performed by holy men were tricks. Appearing to be dead and stopping the pulse was a favourite. "All you do is squeeze a ball in your armpit and the pulse in your wrist will practically disappear."



A view of the execution chair, and the openings through which the chosen marksmen will fire

1979 killer hanged

Smyrna, Delaware: In the first hanging here in 50 years, Billy Bailey, a double murderer, was executed yesterday for killing Gilbert and Clara Lambertson, an elderly farmer and his wife, in 1979.

He became the third murderer hanged in America since the death penalty was reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1976. Bailey, 49, opted for hanging instead of lethal injection.

His lawyer, Edmund Lyons, said he "found the process medieval and barbaric".

He asked: "If we are proud of what we've done today... why [do] we do it at night?" About 100 anti-death penalty protesters held a vigil.

Saxton Lambertson, 68, one of the victims' two sons who witnessed the execution, said his parents "were very innocent people... they were old and small and he was a big brute. He chose to shoot them so he chose to die".

For his last meal Bailey chose steak, baked potatoes, rolls, butter, peas and vanilla ice cream. (Reuters)

North Korea famine makes troops 'hope for war'

BY OUR FOREIGN STAFF

THE THREAT of famine in North Korea is so great that soldiers, convinced they will soon die, hope a war will break out so they may be killed in battle instead, according to defectors.

The escapees also claim prison officials are strangling prisoners' new-born babies.

"If the current situation continues for several months, there will be a riot or a catastrophe [in North Korea]," said Staff Sergeant Choe Kwang Hyok, 25, a soldier who defected to South Korea last month. "North Korean soldiers hope war will break out," he told a Seoul news conference.

Lee Soon Ok, who also

defected last month with her son, 29, told the same news conference she saw some starving prisoners eating mud. She added: "When women prisoners gave birth to babies, prison officials strangled them to death in front of the mothers."

The remarks came as America, South Korea and Japan began a series of high-level

diplomatic meetings in Hawaii on North Korea. America indicated this week it was prepared to extend food aid, with Japan and South Korea, to the North, where 130,000 people reportedly face starvation. But South Korea reiterated yesterday that it would not provide aid unless Pyongyang dropped its hostile attitude to Seoul. The South Korean

Prime Minister, Lee Soo Sung, said the North should first seek rapprochement. Staff Sergeant Choe said he had gained 15kg (33lb) since defecting five weeks ago. His unit's staple food rations, mostly mixed corn and beans, were reduced from 800 to 650 grams (28oz to 23oz) a meal in September. Meat was handed out only 15 to 20 times a year.

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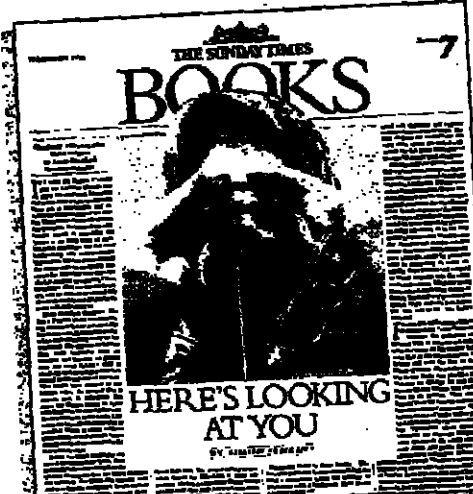
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SIMON JENKINS ON THE QUEEN

"If I were the Queen, I would join the Catholic Church and apply for sainthood. Monarchs and saints have much in common..."

Simon Jenkins reviews Sarah Bradford's biography of Elizabeth II

THE SUNDAY TIMES IS THE SUNDAY PAPERS

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Chinese President stages dress rehearsal for a retreat from reforms after party warnings

Jiang acts to shut the door against 'pollution' by West

JIANG ZEMIN, the President of China, is tightening his personal power and moving his country away from reform — and he is wearing the clothes to prove it.

During the past week Mr Jiang has made his leftward intentions plain in tough speeches on the economy and the media, and by appointing political commissars to senior ranks in the People's Liberation Army.

Since he became party General Secretary, President, and chairman of the Central Military Commission, China's equivalent of army commander-in-chief — offices he has accumulated since 1989, thus rivaling Chairman Mao — Mr Jiang has almost always worn a Western lounge suit to show his adherence to the policy of opening China's door to the West.

But dress is a significant political indicator in China and on Wednesday, when he called for economic reforms to be slowed down to counter Western threats, Mr Jiang wore the traditional buttoned-up tunic, sometimes called a Mao suit. On Tuesday, when he promoted four senior military men to full generals, the President, who has never served in the forces, appeared in a military outfit minus insignia.

Part of what he is doing is continuing his erosion of the family of Deng Xiaoping, the 91-year-old senior leader, some of whose closest allies, including Peking's party boss, President Jiang picked off last year on corruption charges and whose economic policies he savaged on Wednesday.

Mr Deng used to justify the potential dangers of economic reform by admitting that "when you open the door sometimes flies and other insects come in". He meant that to some extent China



Peking's leader has switched to a politically correct wardrobe for old-style policies, writes Jonathan Mirsky

would take the risk of foreign ideas causing a degree of "spiritual pollution". In 1985 Chen Yun, a leading conservative, said that Mr Deng's reforms were leading to corruption and crime and threatening party stability.

This week Mr Jiang, who in 1989 after the Tiananmen Square massacre had been declared by Mr Deng to be his heir and the "core leader", echoed the Chen warnings. "We must ban the cultural trash poisoning the people and the social atmosphere," he said, adding: "We cannot sacrifice culture and ideology merely for a short period of economic development."

Mr Jiang was repeating the old party fears of Western-style ideas, which has been borne out in recent weeks by the cancelling of research projects in the Academy of Social Sciences deemed to be too liberal.

The media, always a party worry, have been warned recently that they must obtain economic news filtered through the official news agency and to avoid subjects which "sland China". Three days ago Mr Jiang, while visiting the army's own paper, *People's Liberation Army Daily*, said bluntly, quoting Mao: "To do news work successfully it is imperative that statesmen run newspapers." Journalism, he said, "always reflects directly or indirectly the party's and the Government's political standards, positions and viewpoints". Papers were told to "resist the invasion of corrupt capitalist thinking".

Mr Jiang was repeating the old party fears of Western-style ideas, which has been borne out in recent weeks by the cancelling of research projects in the Academy of Social Sciences deemed to be too liberal.

Cutting cloth to suit pattern of the time

By JONATHAN MIRSKY

DRESS, always important in Chinese traditional times for displaying rank and status, has signified political correctness in modern times.

China's first President, Sun Yat-sen, wore a Russian-style close-fitting tunic as a sign of modern, military austerity. This was the origin of the Mao jacket. His successor, Chiang Kai-shek, alternated between Western-style military dress and mandarin robes, designed to show off his bogus veneration for the Confucian tradition.

Mao wore a variation on the Sun Yat-sen outfit, as shabby as possible, a reflection of the Chairman's carelessness about personal attire: his top colleagues wore immaculate versions of the same outfit. In the Maoist period it would have been literal sui-

cide to wear anything else. After Mao's death in 1976, senior officials began venturing into the presence of foreigners in Western lounge suits, and in 1987 when Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, became party General Secretary he emerged with his most senior Politburo colleagues before the Western press, all wearing smart suits.

Zhao made them open their jackets to display the Shanghai labels — always a sign of the best in China — evidence, he said, that reform had now touched the personal habits of the leaders. But the founder of reform, Deng Xiaoping, kept to the tunic.

Canny intellectuals are said to keep battered old clothes under their beds in case the proletarian look ever roars back into fashion.

Destruction date is set for the final stocks of smallpox

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

STOCKS of the smallpox virus should be destroyed by the end of June 1999, the executive board of the World Health Organisation has decreed.

That decision must be ratified by the organisation's 190 member states at the World Health Assembly next May. The delay until 1999 is designed, it says, to "give time to reach a broader consensus".

Just two stocks of smallpox virus remain, at the Centres for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, and the Russian State Research Centre for Virology and Biotechnology in Koltsovo, Novosibirsk. A scourge of mankind for more than 3,500 years, smallpox was eliminated from the wild by a 1980 vaccination campaign.

Destruction of the last remaining laboratory stocks has been opposed on principle, and on scientific grounds. Some scientists simply oppose destroying any form of life, even a virus estimated to have killed 600,000 people a year in Europe between the 16th and 18th centuries. "To wipe out a species is always a concern," says Dr Brian Mahy of CDC.

Some scientists who work on viruses oppose destruction

because there may still be things to learn by studying smallpox. The WHO says scientists have now produced harmless clones of the virus and have its full genetic blueprint, which should provide them with all they need.

The virus will be destroyed by autoclave — an oven that will heat it to a fatally high temperature. The virus will be taken from its locked freezer at a maximum security building by researchers in pressurised spacesuits and heated to 130°C for 40 minutes. Then the process will be repeated.

But the WHO's setting of the destruction date so far ahead leaves plenty of time for last-minute pleas. In a communiqué, the organisation said the disease's eradication was "among the greatest public health achievements of all time". The last known case of smallpox, which disfigures and causes blindness and even death, was recorded in Somalia in 1977.

The destruction of smallpox in the wild means that mankind is progressively losing any natural resistance to it. In theory at least, that means an escape could set off a major epidemic.



Change of mood: President Jiang, the moderniser in Western suit and tie, is transformed into traditional hardliner in a Mao suit

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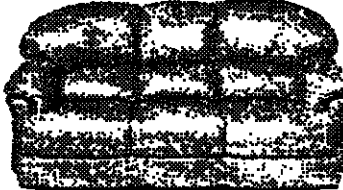
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How to show you're a lady



Feathers and flowers: **GIANNI VERSACE**'s models wore a single feather in their hair (left), while **YVES SAINT LAURENT** modelled blooms (right)



Featherweight fabrics: **VALENTINO**'s patchworked lace (left), **GIVENCHY**'s galleon dresses (centre) and **DIOR**'s floral tribute (right)



Feather cut: **CHANEL**'s slender silhouette was all about the fit. Photographs by CHRIS MOORE

PARIS

Designers dazzle with divine haute couture

Edith Head, the most celebrated of Hollywood's costume designers, who dressed everyone from Marlene Dietrich to Mae West, once said: "You never forget the dress or suit in which you looked well, felt right, and lived wonderful moments."

At the haute couture collections shown in Paris this week there were some truly wonderful moments and some truly fabulous, unforgettable clothes.

Haute couture has much in common with Edith Head. It deals in fantasy. It produces clothes (very expensive clothes) designed specifically so a woman might play a role, be it on the big screen, on her big day (bridal gowns count for much of the couturier's custom), at a quiet society luncheon or a flash awards ceremony. Haute couture is the ultimate luxury — a dressmaker to the stars.

It is not difficult to see why screen stars such as Melanie Griffiths and Sharon Stone head for the door of John Galiano. His debut collection for Givenchy began with familiar larger-than-life ballgowns, but it was the quieter moments which revealed his true potential: an ivory button-through day dress with a chestnut belt, or the single-button stone wool trouser suit, as simple as it sounds. Only, like everything else, tailored to perfection.

By far the most popular motifs of the season were flowers and feathers: Dior's floral tributes disguised as evening dresses and Ungaro's fluffball, powderpuff trim.

Yves Saint Laurent's 1940s-inspired collection fluttered down the catwalk. Best was a bolero of giant rose petals worn over a sliver of black satin and chantilly lace with straps as fine as a single strand of sewing thread. Divine.

There were moments of divine inspiration on the catwalk of Valentino — featherweight patchworked lace dresses, long poloneck dresses with only a narrow hipster belt as decoration, and understated space cadet day wear — but mostly his silhouettes appeared a little too mumsy.

Gianni Versace miraculously sewed leather and lace

together and made it flow effortlessly around the body, exposing goodly amounts of flesh. His daywear was more demure, but cut in flashy, often clashing, optical patterns and animal prints. It had plenty of rock 'n' roll attitude.

Black lace dresses by Oscar de la Renta for Balmain cast a mere shadow across his models. So superfine, they looked little more than a trace of where a real dress might be.

Christian Lacroix blitzed Paris with blistering colourways — chartreuse, Parma violet, marshmallow pink and tangerine. He puffed satin into wonderful voluminous skirts, while his corsets literally dripped with jewels.

There were few moments this week as unforgettable as the Chanel show at the Ritz. The collection designed by Karl Lagerfeld offered a slender silhouette. Skirts either skimmed the knees or fell to the floor. Jackets held the body's line, accentuating the shoulders, slipping out at the hip. Everything fitted like a glove.

Edith Head once suggested her epitaph: "A dress should be tight enough to show you're a woman and loose enough to prove you're a lady." Lagerfeld's latest designs certainly fit the bill.



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Ten years after *The Times* began its new life in Wapping, Peter Stothard recalls the days of revolution

And then it was up to us

I'll pick you up in ten minutes," said the Editor. "We're going for a drive."

Charles Wilson always moved quickly about *The Times*, but on this occasion his speed was astonishing. I looked back into his office to ask a question. He had disappeared.

Fifteen minutes later I was still waiting for him outside our glass-and-marble entrance hall. I looked for Joe, his driver. Nothing. Finally the Editor's car came up from behind. Charlie himself was at the wheel, adjusting himself to what looked like unfamiliar controls. "Get in," he gestured. I had to struggle with the locked passenger door. "Where you are going now," he barked, "you are going to want to talk about." Pause. "But you can only talk about it with the people you are going to see there. That is absolutely important." He thrust his finger to amplify his point: the car swerved as though to agree with him.

Until that moment, unlike the small group that had planned the move of News International Newspapers to Wapping ten years ago today, I was almost unaware of what was about to happen to us all. In December 1985, my job was writing political leaders. My mind was on the Westland affair, in which leaks and betrayals were nearly destroying the Thatcher Government.

Charlie's mind was elsewhere. During the journey I heard a serious lecture on the dangers of leaks, betrayals, divisions and broken promises — at the senior levels of newspapers. After 20 minutes, he turned the car towards some iron gates and the intense attention of two guards. We then swept up a curving concrete ramp and into a dark shed.

I quickly realised that I had failed the first test. I would like to be able to claim now that I saw instantly the benefits of a new printing plant, with new work practices and a reliable means of producing and distributing our work. But, dazed perhaps by the secrecy and drama, I did not

Charlie left the car diagonally across the shed floor. "Look at this," he said. "Wider than Fleet Street."

Half-an-hour later, up above in the publishing room, the truth began to tell. Sets of blue-and-yellow belts were circling around iron frames like a Meccano monster in Hamley's window. Real newspapers were on the move. The printing machinery was loaded with newsprint, as though ready to produce proper copies of *The Times*. The place was "manned as though ready to go" and yet it was almost deserted.

It is customary now for writers to compare the dirty, dangerous and union-dominated plants of Gray's Inn Road with the clean efficiency of Wapping. I have read so much about the old press halls, where Mickey Mouse played at Spanish practices with Sogat, Natsopa and the NGA, that I almost believe I experienced them for myself.

In fact, and in common with many writers on *The Times* ten years ago, I had barely been on the site of Britain's notorious industrial battlefields. On the one occasion when I dared a visit to the machine-room floors, I was greeted by grown men pretending to be monkeys in a zoo. I did not go back.

Many managers I discovered had rarely entered the alien territory which they were vainly charged to control.

"Here," said Charlie, "it is all going to change. We don't know how. But there's an Armageddon about to happen. And we have got to be ready for it." He pointed out a long, low brick building just a few yards away. Today the office of *The Times* seems a perfectly plausible place for a newspaper to be, but on that day a decade ago it did not. It looked to me like a long broken brick pillar, part of some giant dockworks which had known better days. "And here we are," he said.

The new entrance to *The Times* building was by an unusually wide door flanked by handrails. The floor rose gradually without a step. We walked in. This was to have

been the Editor's office for Charlie One, as we knew him. Charles Douglas-Horne, whose cancer had kept him in a wheelchair before his death the previous month. He never used his custom-built doorway. For Charlie Two, editorship and Armageddon were to come in quick succession.

Inside were our desks, our computers and a fresh carpentry smell. Everyone had a space reserved. All the journalists who wanted to come to the new world of newspapers would be able to take their places. By now it was clear what was going to happen. We stayed only a few minutes and left quietly, discussing Westland — a safer topic.

I still have the somewhat portentous note that I wrote for a friend abroad that night and never posted: "The trip back to Gray's Inn Road this afternoon was almost supernatural. Everyone in our old office has a place marked for them elsewhere, a place which they sometimes speak of in hushed tones but truly know nothing of, a place which they can enter if they make the right decision and will be barred from it if they make the wrong one: it is like a heaven — although some will certainly call it a hell."

By January 24, 1986, we were almost trained in the new technology. Inside the offices of a musical impresario close to Claridge's, a team of formidable Australian women had the job of tutoring journalists. It was a tough task. I had never before learnt even to touch-type (for years I had dictated letters to my secretary, Val Smith, peering round the desk for what I thought was rhetorical impact) and I was not alone. One of our finest "production journalists" found it hard even to operate the teach-yourself cassette tape, let alone the Atari computers. Out in the street, after my first visit, I met Eric Jacobs, one of the shrewdest observers of newspaper politics, on his way to the Savile Club. I was sure we had been rumoured. But no. The secret remained safe for all the weeks that were necessary.

In the marble entrance hall where two months earlier I had waited for Charlie's car, several of us, including Rupert Murdoch, the Editor and I, were waiting to greet the Israeli Prime Minister, Shimon Peres. We knew that elsewhere in the building, negotiations with the print unions were proceeding to-



wards a bigger than usual stone wall. Israeli security guards mingled with angry printworkers. Someone behind me said that it was the hosts, not the guests, who that day ran the greater risk of attack. We managed nervous smiles.

Later that afternoon the decision came down that the stone wall had, indeed, been reached. The unions were not to blackmail us again; we were on the move to a place which the unions were confident could never work without them. There was to be no edition of *The Times* that night — but, if we kept our nerve, only that night.

I do not recall exactly how the news arrived among the leader-writers. I noticed first that the picture of Charles Douglas-Horne on the corridor wall had been taken. I thought it had been vandalised until I saw Liz Seiber, the Editor's personal assistant, lovingly brandishing her screwdriver so that Charlie One, William Rees-Mogg and the rest of our Editors-gone-by should go with Charlie Two to Wapping.

The oil painting of Henri de Blowitz, our 19th-century Paris correspondent, was soon on its way to Wapping in the boot of our night editor's Sierra. Benjamin Robert

Haydon's great painting *Waiting for the Times*, which traditionally hangs behind the Editor's office chair, received gentler treatment on the back seat of Charlie's Jaguar.

I felt relief that the waiting was over. But like writers everywhere, I was unreasonably irritated by the loss of my latest words — a leader about the Westland affair, which Val had just finished turning into "copy", and which was now surplus to requirements. Inside our corner office there was nothing much to save except a dozen bottles of South African wine, which the chief sub had just delivered at favourable wholesale prices, and some champagne which Bernard Levin had given me for Christmas. So my departure past an incipient picket line was more clanking than the occasion properly merited.

We did, indeed, miss only that one Saturday issue. The bound volume of *The Times* for 1986, which sits on the Editor's desk as I write these words, contains a lone *Daily Telegraph* to fill the space on that day, January 25: warning enough of what might have happened had the move not been so well prepared. By Sunday

we were at work in Wapping. The shed, "wider than Fleet Street", was full of trucks.

Not all our journalists had claimed their places in the next life: but there were enough of us. Gradually, over the following days and weeks, most of the desks filled. There eventually came the true exhilaration of being free from union censorship and control, free to produce as many newspapers as our readers would buy, free to print in colour, free to begin again the creative business of making and selling *The Times*.

There were bad days among the good. I had not personally hated the trade union officials before: I had hardly seen them, and if some of their members wanted to make me feel like a zoo visitor, that was their choice. But I did hate the union pickets outside Wapping who stuck dozens of corrosive sticky labels on Val Smith's new car. I did hate the pickets for selecting their targets from among the physically smallest, weakest and most vulnerable. I still remember the politicians who supported trade union violence that they knew was wrong but did not dare to condemn.

Today is the tenth anniversary of

our first full day at Wapping. My strongest memories, however, are not of that first day here but of the days before the Armageddon, of Charles Wilson's discipline, of Rupert Murdoch's certainty, of the journalists on *The Times* who on one Friday night determined that our best traditions, our best values, even our best oil paintings, would live and move on.

We have no first edition copy left of the issue dated January 27. The main story all night was Westland — but the earliest copies, I remember, also had on the front page news of a will, for some £300,000, left by a gentleman from Shoreham-by-Sea. This did not signal a new editorial policy: the only alternative to the will was a white space where a News-in-Brief should have been.

There was a leader on Westland too, not dissimilar to the one I had dictated two days before. But at every full stop in the first edition, there was also the start of a new paragraph. At first I blamed my Australian keyboard tactics for this unwelcome staccato in my style. But from that first day in Wapping, every typographical mistake was ours.

The author is Editor of *The Times*.

Barristers and solicitors are as bad as each other — just try complaining about them

Inequality before the law

I have just realised that it is an appallingly long time since I had the pleasure of annoying the lawyers: please allow me to catch up now. (I have more than once drawn attention to the fact that although I am known as the Lawyer's Bane, I have an astonishing large number of dear friends from the world of law.) So if the wind is in the west, you will shortly hear the familiar cries of "Oh, it's Levin again, why doesn't somebody hit him over the head with a copy of *Chitty on Contract*? That would shut him up for a bit."

Yes, but only a bit. And the first thing I must draw to the nation's eye is the lawyers' almost incredible belief that the nation doesn't notice what the lawyers are doing. It is not a matter of hiding behind the gowns and wigs or trying to bamboozle the customers with arcane language: the lawyers themselves are the first to climb onto the rooftops and declare their very worst wickednesses.

Here is our infallible legal correspondent, Frances Gibb, on the subject:

Plans for barristers' clients to be able to claim compensation for shoddy work have been diluted to gain the profession's backing... Leaders of the Bar have redrawn the scheme for a complaints system to make it far harder to lodge a successful compensation claim against a barrister... consumer bodies have criticised the amendments, arguing that even in its original form the scheme offered inadequate remedies for shoddy service from barristers... At present the Bar will consider only the most serious complaints amounting to professional misconduct, and no compensation is payable. But after the revised scheme... people can claim

compensation only if they can prove they have suffered actual monetary loss... the test of "inadequate professional service" has been tightened, so that complaints will be limited to conduct which falls "significantly short of that which is to be reasonably expected of a barrister in all the circumstances... the scheme is also far more restrictive than that originally proposed by a committee under Lord Alexander... a former Bar chairman... People would have been able to complain about work in court, as well as out of it... But the Bar has refused to accept that recommendation. Its proposed scheme says the immunity should apply even to lesser complaints of shoddy work...

You must admit that this is the most monumental *chutzpah* even the lawyers have ever cooked up. It states unashamedly that if you are obviously and clearly wronged by an ignorant, lazy, incompetent, drunken or stupid lawyer, and you seek compensation, you can whistle for it, and I wouldn't be surprised if the Bar's next charmer will be to take those who are due for compensation and have them thrown into jail, insisting that any claim against any lawyer is *ipso facto* criminal.

But you haven't heard the best of it, and I have, so I must share it with you. The former chairman of the Bar, Peter Goldsmith, QC, obviously cannot say

plainly and in human language that a large number of his fellow lawyers are a bunch of greedy scoundrels, but he must be worried that one day the public will wake up and erect a guillotine — a sharp guillotine.

Hear him trying to sit on both ends of the see-saw: "The... concerns of the profession have been taken on board to produce a scheme that balances the interests of the public with those of the barrister." (And presumably vice versa.)

But the really funny bit in Mr Goldsmith's see-sawing is when he, without any kind of scheme, the Bar risked being regulated by a quango. Isn't it wonderful? Can't you see it? The hordes of barristers immediately called from whatever work they were doing (ruining someone, I wouldn't wonder) — hundreds from the House of Commons alone — the gigantic swarms from the Civil Service, the huge billboards (no expense spared), announcing that the nation will collapse instantly if even one hair on one head of one lawyer is ever disturbed, the older lawyers dropping

dead by the dozen with the horror of it, the — well, you get the idea, which is that there is nothing whatever, not even a couple of dozen atomic bombs, that would or could be allowed to lose an argument between the Bar, the very Bar, and a mere Parliament.

But I have a surprise for you. When the infamous name of Levin is heard in the land, many a wig-and-gown years for a world in which murder is not a crime; but I have to remind you that when I use the word lawyer, I could be using it in two very clearly separate senses, and having had a word or two with the Bar, I turn now to the solicitors. Nor is that switch just a dip in the bran-tub for the solicitors have been pulled up for a very good reason. The reason is that *Which?* the splendid, ironclad, glorious monthly magazine which tells us which sauceman to buy, and which motorcar not to buy (to the fury of the lesser sauceman-makers and the lesser motor-car makers) — is on the march.

Doubled up with laughter, I knew what was coming. Just as all the barristers

go purple in the face and start screaming if anybody says they are not perfect, so it was exactly with the solicitors. Try a headline or two: for instance, "Consumer group accuses lawyers of shoddy service", and far worse. "How clients were told to take the 'wrong' action". For when *Which?* is on the warpath, it goes incognito; if *Which?* wants to try hairpins or elephants, the answer comes only when the work has been done. So, of course, the lawyers — be they barristers or solicitors — are screaming "We wuz robbed".

Even that very jolly fellow Martin Mears abandoned his jollity and joined the whiners, and fell over his feet with joy when he claimed he had found a mistake among the *Which?* finger-pointers. (He wants the evidence to be produced before the denouement, but *Which?* never allows that, quite rightly.)

Anyway the evidence is appalling. I haven't got the space for what Mrs S went through, but she had to fight for the compensation — she was offered £2,500 and in the end her solicitors had to pay out £12,500. The truth is that, as the Editor of *Which?* says, "Solicitors owe a duty to their clients to give the best advice. Too often, advice is shoddy and consumers can lose out, wasting time and money

and even going to court unnecessarily". That's nothing: in one test, only one firm out of 40 got it right. When everything has been put together, and all the excuses have run out, this is a giant scandal. After all, we are not trying to find which is the best toaster, they are trying to find lawyers who can do their job properly, and they have found a huge number who cannot. And the squealing and whining only makes the scandal even worse.

But it was brave of *Which?* to cover this story and to stick it out. When the worst toaster is pointed out, and we tell ourselves that without *Which?* we would never have known, there are no screams — the maker of the bad toaster is sufficiently chastened to tip-toe out and go home. But the bad solicitor hasn't caught on. He does not tip-toe out — he stays there, screaming that he is innocent and so are all other solicitors.

Now, we all know, or we should, what squealing and demanding apologies means: it means that the squealers and shouters and demanders are, every one of them, guilty of what the squealers and shouters deny.

Let us go back to the barristers. They do not scream and shout, but perhaps that is because they are hardened by time not to worry when scoundrels like me point the bone at them. If I am right, all the solicitors have to do is to shut up and stop squealing. Meanwhile, *Which?* has got a huge slice of notoriety: it should capitalise on this, though it is true that the offices of *Which?* will feel rather sedate after this heady stuff. Never mind: what about setting *Which?* on Members of Parliament? Alas, where will you find a "best buy"?

Powell axed

ONE OF Britain's foremost ambassadors has fired a broadside at Sir Charles Powell, the former private secretary to Baroness Thatcher. The salvo comes in the letters pages of this week's *Spectator* from Sir John Weston, Britain's Ambassador to the United Nations in New York.

He accuses Sir Charles of having ideas above his station concerning his relationship with the late François Mitterrand. After Mitterrand died, Sir Charles wrote proudly that he "must have spent more time in his company than any other Englishman".

Weston quibbles. "Since the Oxford Dictionary defines 'company' as 'a gathering of people for social intercourse', perhaps it was more a matter of Charles being in the 'presence' of the President. Assuming of course it wasn't the other way round!"

Powell was unreachable in Indonesia yesterday, but one of his supporters dismissed the letter as

typical carping from the Foreign Office. "Charles has always been regarded as a rum one — ever since he nailed his colours so firmly to Mrs T's mast," he said. "It's just the sour grapes you'd expect."



"My Dad is completely lost for words"

● Coincidence-backers were in their element at Lingfield Park yesterday, where all six races were named after former Prime Ministers. The opening event, the Thatcher Limited Stakes, was won by Carrolls Marc, a well supported 7-2 second favourite.

In a spin

THE SWEDISH navy is embarrassed. High ranking naval types have admitted that what they thought was the recorded sound of sinister Soviet propellers was in fact the furious paddling of the little furry legs of the mink.

A scientific commission set up by the Government concludes that most of the invading submarines reported by the navy were mythical. According to an article in the latest issue of *New Scientist*, on 40 occasions between 1992 and 1994, a network of microphones detected the sound of bubbles caused by a rotational movement in the water. The navy estimated the speed at up to 200 rpm, and assumed it must be submarine propellers. But according to the secretary of



the commission, Ingvar Akesson, tests with swimming minks can produce the same readings as propellers. "It is very puzzling but they do," he says admiringly.

● The whisper in Whitehall is that the less-than-entirely-awaited Scott report is to be published on February 14. Not the Valentine's Day missive John Major might have hoped for.

House rules

HARRIET HARMAN's choice of St Olave's is a fine one if she wants her son to master the cut and thrust

of debate. The new president of the Cambridge Union, Nick Chastath, is an old boy, and founded the school debating society.

"I remember one interesting debate," he says naughtily. "We debated the motion, 'This House has become the kind of people it's parents warned it against.' Very apt.

● Michael Foot's residence at No 10 is to be commemorated, even though he never made it to Downing Street. Blaenau Gwent Borough Council is to erect a plaque at the tiny miner's cottage at 10 Morgan Street, Tredegar in Ebbw Vale, the slice of South Wales where Foot was MP for 33 years and wrote most of his acclaimed biography of Aneurin Bevan.

Long walk

GILLIAN CLARKE, the snow-haired wife of the Chancellor who took her degree at Newnham in medieval history before pursuing postgraduate studies, hosted a party at 11 Downing Street last night to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of the Cam-



The first Newnham ladies

bridge college. The alumni present included Germaine Greer, who now teaches at the college, the fragmentary Mary Archer and the actress Eleanor Bron. Newnham, which claims to have

the longest corridor in Europe, was once the haunt of Prince Edward, who used to visit his old girlfriend, Eleanor Weightman, in her room when he was a student at Jesus between 1983 and 1986. "He used to call her 'Munchkin'," recalled one Newnhamite at the party.

Late start

IRISH ears were smiling recently in Dublin, after a concert by the Oslo Philharmonic, which got off to an unpropitious start. The orchestra arrived safely, but the lobby with the instruments and clothes did not. So while the city was searched for instruments to borrow, the audience at the National Concert Hall was entertained by traditional Norwegian ditties and jazz on the piano.

The programme finally began at 10.30pm, when the players trooped on in jeans, T-shirts and sneakers. But pizzazz made up for the delay, in both quality and quantity: it didn't finish until 1.30 in the morning.

P.H.S

هنا من الفصل



ANGLO-IRISH ANGST

Dublin should become a persuader for democracy

Progress in Ulster has been steady and certain when the British and Irish Governments have been travelling in tandem. It is not surprising that the British and Irish Governments have been travelling in tandem. It is not surprising that the British and Irish Governments have been travelling in tandem.

Whitehall is anxious to play down talk of a rift but Dick Spring, the Irish Foreign Minister, has hardly expressed himself with the measured restraint appropriate to a mild diplomatic disagreement. John Major argued in the House of Commons that he could not see how elections could be regarded as "a block to progress". Mr Spring said elections were, "a cul-de-sac". It is difficult to discern the common ground there. To be sure, the Irish Prime Minister, John Bruton, has been less blunt. In a speech yesterday to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg he simply downgraded Mr Major's imaginative support for an elected body as, "no more than an idea". It is an idea whose time has come and one which deserves better than this wintery dismissal from Dublin.

An elected body, far from being a cul-de-sac, detour, or even road back to Stormont, is the most creative proposal yet advanced for moving the peace process forward. No guns would have to be given up before the talking could begin; every party would have shown its commitment to democracy by using the ballot box, not the bullet, to test its true strength.

Dublin's coolness seems to be born not of principled objection to an elected body per se but recognition of its unpopularity with northern nationalists. Mr Bruton argued in Strasbourg that, "any device, however well crafted or logical, which attracts one set of parties but repels another is not enough". On the contrary, Mr Bruton's response is

not enough. He should use his influence with the SDLP and Sinn Féin to show them that elections are a bridge and not a snare. He should act as a persuader for democracy.

Mr Major has recognised that nationalists are wary of a body that might evolve into another instrument for narrow majority rule within Ulster and has pledged to address their concerns. What have they to fear from exploring Mr Major's ideas? Proportional representation could ensure a place for parties currently excluded. A weighted majority system could prevent any section of the community having its interests over-ridden.

The Ulster Unionists have already moved to ally some nationalist concerns. In the Commons yesterday their Deputy Leader, John Taylor, made it clear he saw an elected body as a peace convention, not Stormont by stealth. He also reiterated the need for any body to incorporate a cross-border dimension. The Unionists recognise any purely internal settlement could not work and do not want one. They have shown an imagination which the SDLP would do well to emulate. The intransigence which was once the hallmark of Unionist thinking now seems to be deep-seated in the nationalist mind.

It is not only nationalists south of the border who might, with profit, coax the SDLP into a more constructive position: their fellow social democrats at Westminster could play a part. Labour's Northern Ireland spokesman, Marjorie Mowlam, sought yesterday to ensure that any move to elections commanded "widespread agreement". She was speaking up for the SDLP. Talking directly to them about the merits of the elective process would also be welcome.

If the Irish Government and the Westminster consensus swing behind the Prime Minister then democratic habits will have a chance to take firmer root in Ulster. Elections will eventually determine Northern Ireland's future. The sooner the people of the Province have a chance to speak, the better.

GERMAN ECONOMIC GLOOM

After its miracle, Germany needs painful renewal

Even as Helmut Kohl is promising to create two million new jobs to relieve soaring unemployment in Germany, his Government is making predictions that all but destroy hopes of a quick fix to Germany's looming economic problems. A report by Jürgen Rüttgers, the federal minister for research, science and technology, has given a warning that Germany is falling behind in the race to build up high technology industries. It is investing less than its competitors in information technology, bio-engineering and aerospace. Its industrial leaders have become complacent and fearful of taking risks. By sticking to proven exports such as cars and pharmaceuticals, they are jeopardising Germany's lead in key exports. The country is increasingly living off past success.

Even the present industrial base is being eroded by high costs and restrictive practices. Firms are locating new plant in cheaper neighbouring countries (including Britain); Germany's low investment is undermining its edge over the dynamic economies of Asia; growth is expected to be 1.5 per cent this year, and companies are shedding jobs in key sectors such as aerospace.

The warning from Herr Rüttgers is the more urgent in view of alarming figures on the burgeoning social security budget. Like other wealthy continental countries that in the late 1980s saw no end to the boom, Germany is living beyond its means. Generous social provision is overburdening employers, taxpayers and government. Entrenched union power, the inflexibility of central wage bargaining and the political consensus on the need to protect workers' entitlements mean that it is difficult for the country now to tighten its belt. The Dutch and the Swedes

have begun to rein in social spending; apart from making big cuts in health provision, Germans have so far shied away from the surgery they know must soon be performed.

Being Germany, there are plenty of doom-sayers. Herr Kohl himself has campaigned on the need to make the country more competitive. His grand design to cut unemployment by half over the next four years frankly acknowledges the need for more flexible — and longer — working hours, for more innovative management and for more union concessions. But the political will to alter the economic framework, sweep away restrictions and refinance the social security budget is lacking. Germany's Christian Democrats have a working-class base, with his narrow majority and tottering coalition. Herr Kohl is afraid of alienating his voters. The Social Democrats, as usual, are dithering. And the small Free Democratic Party, struggling to find any new identity to save it from extinction, is fragmenting, with some members moving to the right and others returning to the Social Democratic fold.

Germany has a tradition of high investment, which has helped it meet the challenge of reunification. The danger is that after this extraordinary success the country will relax, taking its eye off the greater challenge of future competitiveness. Many Germans, including Herr Kohl, still seem to believe that economic salvation lies in rigging the European market with a single currency (a disguised devaluation) and a "strengthened" social chapter (a disguised tax on EU labour that would reduce the global competitiveness of all European countries). But in the end, no amount of market rigging will avoid the need for painful economic readjustments.

TRUMPS FOR ALL

Bridge is queen of sports, for mind, memory and merry chance

Folk wisdom recommends that one should not cross a bridge until one comes to it. But today bridge, the card game named after man's oldest architectural structure, comes to everyone who has ever been dealt a lay-down slam or a Yarborough. As reported in our sports pages, *The Times* Midland Private Banking National bridge challenge launches Britain's biggest bridge tournament. For the first time players of all abilities, from grand master to social rabbit who can never get back into dummy in three no trumps, have a chance to compete. This is a democratisation of the rich man's game, now played by 250,000 competitively in this country, and by two million socially, for the fun of a penny a point and post mortems.

The champions will win serious money. The surplus, estimated at £100,000, will be given to the National Trust. That is a worthy recipient, not just because bridge is played in palaces as well as bed-sitters, but because the trust owns the card-rooms left in this country. Cards have been an Englishman's sport since they were invented. And all inhabitants of the United Kingdom are divided into three parties: bridge-players, poker-players and those who cannot handle cards.

From its foundation manifesto 211 years ago, *The Times* has found space for sports as well as the heavier stuff of politics. Its founding father declared that his newspaper should be like a well-covered table, with something to suit every palate. Bridge was invented by Harold Vanderbilt on a Carib-

bean cruise in 1925. The sociable-intellectual game caught the mood of the Twenties as characteristically as cocktails and the Charleston. And *The Times* appointed its first bridge correspondent. His first column began: "Bridge has been having a hard time. If it were not a game of superlative merits, it might quite reasonably have gone under."

Luckily he was wrong. Bridge has survived and become one of the most popular activities in that no-man's land between games, sports and serious gambling. *Times* bridge correspondents have been a noble band of eccentric masters of the game, who have invented the conventions and made the rules. Edward Mayer, our bridge correspondent from 1953 to 1980, was the last of the old-fashioned London clubmen. On the first bridge ladies' night in clubland, his American partner asked brusquely: "OK if I call you Ed?" He replied with the emphasis of a killing pass: "But Madam, if you call me Ed, what are my friends to call me?"

Chess will always be the king of games, because it combines memory and intellect with daring and psychology. But bridge is the queen, because it has all those, with a bit of luck and social intercourse thrown in, even if post mortems do not always make comfortable colloquia. So our new bridge competition will add to the gaiety of nations, the revenues of the National Trust, and the innocent profits of those who dare to bid right up to the limits of their hands, and even beyond.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Labour's education policy and the Harman affair

From the Headmaster of Caistor Grammar School

Sir, The Labour Party claims to be committed to offering parents choice and to raising educational standards (letters, January 24). Yet it is also opposed to all selection by interview and examination. Further, it will allow local ballots in order to propose the closure of grammar schools (report, June 23, 1995).

There is an important inconsistency in this position. Parents want to be able to choose their child's school. Most would prefer to be able to choose from a range of successful, effective schools.

Such choice is extended through a diversity of provision. Changing successful and popular schools does not help to raise standards — quite the reverse.

If the Labour Party wishes to be consistent and to respond to popular opinion it would allow local ballots to take place not only on closing grammar schools but as to whether selection should be extended. If local opinion wanted this, it would happen.

As the headmaster of a successful grammar school surrounded by other successful schools that are not selective, I am not calling for a full-scale return to selection. But it seems perverse to talk of extending parental choice when the actual effect of policy is to remove it.

Let us hope Mr Blair will now have the courage to accept this and take prompt action to change it. He should allow parents the option to vote for more selection.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER HALE,
Headmaster,
Caistor Grammar School,
Caistor, Lincolnshire.
January 25.

From Mr Stuart Sexton

Sir, There are sound educational reasons why children of all abilities achieve more academically if they are taught in groups of similar ability. They therefore need to be selected into such groups of similar ability.

A comparison made in 1975-76 of the

examination results of the comprehensives on the one hand and of the grammars and secondary moderns, taken together, on the other, showed that children were much more likely to achieve a higher academic standard in the selective system.

I conducted the research on which that comparison was based. Between 1979 and 1981 Dr John Marks conducted more extensive research into the statistics of examination results, and came up with the same conclusion.

The comprehensives were introduced to advance social egalitarianism, not to raise academic standards for all children, not just the brightest, we need to restore the selective system of grammar schools and secondary moderns. Those secondary moderns themselves should be more specialised in certain subjects than they used to be.

Yours faithfully,
STUART SEXTON
(Director, Education Unit),
Warrington Park School,
Chesham Common,
Warrington, Surrey.
January 23.

From Mr Patrick Vincent

Sir, No one appears to doubt that Harriet Harman is committed to Labour's education policy, and her choice of a grammar school now is not as a matter of logic incompatible with a genuine (if mistaken) belief that a policy which eliminated grammar schools in the future would have universal educational benefits.

Her actions are no more hypocritical than those of an MP who advocates higher taxes but does not voluntarily pay his or her extra slice to the Treasury.

Ms Harman may well have given ammunition to the opponents of Labour's education policy, but she does not deserve attacks on her integrity.

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK VINCENT,
12 Kings Bench Walk, Temple, EC4.
January 23.

From Mr Roger A. Jarman

Sir, Though I suspect he may not realise it, Mr James McFarlane (letter, January 24) deserves congratulations for his apt comparison between selective schools and football teams. Both are ruthless in picking those who will give them the best results and discarding those who will not perform; for neither is the personal development of the individual a priority.

The sooner we get away from a system that sets school against school, parent against parent, pupil against pupil in an unhealthy competition for higher league places, the sooner we will have an educational system which truly works for the good of all children.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER JARMAN,
67 Cowley Road, Oxford.
January 24.

From Professor Stewart D. Hodges

Sir, I lived in Orpington as a school-boy and attended St Olave's Grammar School between 1956 and 1963. At that time the school was not in Orpington: it was on Tooley Street, beside the dockside warehouses just south of Tower Bridge, and in the heart of Bermondsey and Southwark.

School services were held in Southwark Cathedral. St Olave's was founded in Southwark in the sixteenth century and makes an apt choice for a Southwark family.

The train journey I took between Orpington and London Bridge is probably no more onerous now than it was then — except that I could enjoy for a while the novelty of riding home in a steam train, often pulled by a Public Schools-class locomotive, and even occasionally by "St Olaves".

Had the inner-London politics of the time been less vehemently opposed to selective schools Southwark might have been able to retain this fine school.

Yours sincerely,
STEWART HODGES (Director,
Financial Options Research Centre),
University of Warwick,
Coventry CV4 7AL.
January 23.

Are rabies rules cruel or necessary?

From Mr Harry Turcan

Sir, As the owner of a dog which fell victim to what Simon Jenkins describes as the Government's hypocritical enforcement of its obsolete rabies regulations ("Englishmen and mad dogs", January 2) I should like to endorse the points he makes so forcefully.

Our West Highland terrier accompanied us on a scheduled flight from Edinburgh to London but the airline failed to unload her at Heathrow and the plane took off for Amsterdam. The dog spent the night in a government-approved isolation unit and was returned to London under escort on the first plane next morning. Reasoned applications for a waiver of the regulations supported by, amongst others, the chief veterinary officer of the RSPCA, fell on deaf ears and the dog spent six expensive and totally unnecessary months in a quarantine kennel.

In a pathetic attempt to avoid the issue being referred to the European Court our beleaguered Government now allows breeding dogs to be imported without being subjected to the regulations but domestic pets must still serve their six months inside.

It is, I believe, now beyond argument that a properly vaccinated dog brings with it no risk of rabies, whereas the continued enforcement of these outdated regulations provides a powerful incentive to avoid them by smuggling a possibly unvaccinated pet into this country.

Yours faithfully,
H. W. TURCAN,
4 Paper Buildings, Temple, EC4.
January 22.

From Dr Surinder Singh Bakhshi

Sir, Threat of rabies in England may be remote but is still real. A dog incubating rabies was brought by air from Turkey to rabies-free Düsseldorf, Germany, under its more relaxed rules in April 1995. The city was panic-stricken. Hundreds of contacts had to be searched for in Germany and abroad to receive post-exposure vaccination. Düsseldorf was placed under quarantine. Movement of dogs and cats had to be restricted and many were confined in quarantine.

Only eight of the 36 European countries are recognised to be free of rabies by the World Health Organisation. Germany, France, Spain, Belgium and Switzerland are some of the countries which are not. Freedom from rabies, and securing our borders against it, means that our pets do not have to be vaccinated, the cost of which would amount to far more than the £200 million in kennel fees which Mr Jenkins finds so inequitable.

A time may come when the stringent quarantine rules could be relaxed, but not yet.

Yours faithfully,
SURINDER SINGH BAKHSI,
Birmingham Communicable Disease Unit,
Bordesley House,
45 Bordesley Green East,
Birmingham 9.
January 22.

Frogs and paraquat

From Dr David A. Evans

Sir, You report (early editions, January 17) that paraquat has been identified as a possible cause of the worldwide decline in frog numbers. This refers to US research which showed that tadpoles were affected when forced in the laboratory to feed exclusively on aquatic weed killed by paraquat.

Paraquat is not used for weed control in water in the UK and USA and, when used for weed control on land, cannot leach into water as it looks on to clay particles in the soil. Any paraquat entering water from airborne spray drift would be at concentrations 100-1,000 times lower than that used in the US research.

Loss of habitat, such as farm ponds and marshlands, is probably the main factor affecting frog populations in this country. English Nature's initiative to focus attention on the role of the garden pond could provide valuable alternative habitats. Whatever the cause of the decline, it cannot be paraquat, since there is no significant exposure of the frog population to this herbicide.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID A. EVANS
(Research & Development Director),
Zeneca Agrochemicals,
Farnhurst, Haslemere, Surrey.
January 24.

Standing for gallantry

From Mr David Hide

Sir, Did not the amply-proportioned Hilaire Belloc proudly proclaim: "I give up my seat on the bus to two ladies?" (letters, January 20, 24).

Yours more modestly,
DAVID HIDE,
24 Towers Avenue,
Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne.

From Mr A. J. C. Saunders

Sir, The lady to whom I recently surrendered my seat on a bus said, a few stops later: "I'm sorry, I thought you wanted to get off." I assured her that at my age (83) I did not, but I thanked her for the compliment.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. C. SAUNDERS,
32 Manor Wood Road,
Purley, Surrey.

Lessons for the young

From the Head Master of Westminster School

Sir, Schools are scolded for failing to communicate those commandments of moral value (letters, January 20, 23) which Dr Nick Tate wishes to impose on our pupils. But what are schools to make of the tip-slamming greed which surrounds such events as Granada's takeover of Forté?

We are told that advisers in the City are estimated to gain £150 million for helping to conduct such business (reports, January 24).

And how are we expected to respond to the tantalising lure of National Lottery jackpots? What sort of values are these which the adult world proposes?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SUMMERSCALE,
Head Master,
Westminster School,
17 Dean's Yard, SW1.
January 24.

Trial by jury

From Mr F. L. Ward

Sir, As one who has been involved over a number of years with forensic work as a professional expert witness, and who has also served on a jury, I would like to suggest that the answer to the doubts about the jury system in complex trials is not to discard the jury (letters, January 23).

In my view, the best procedure would be to provide a small panel of appropriate specialists to advise the jury; the panel having no responsibility for the final decision.

Yours faithfully,
FRANK WARD,
13 Johnsons Drive,
Hampton,
Middlesex.
January 21.

Jazz legacy

From Mr Nick Solomon

Sir, It was sad to read (obituary, January 22) of the death of Gerry Mulligan — one of a handful of instantly identifiable white jazz players in the music's history.

Your obituarist made one comment with which I cannot agree, that "most great jazz artists have matured only in their fifties". I seem to remember Thelonious Monk, asked about the precocious talent of the then young Keith Jarrett, replying: "If you ain't no good when you're 19, you ain't never gonna be no good."

But then again, so few jazz masters have barely made it into their thirties and forties (Ayer, Brown, Coltrane, Dolphy... and on through the alphabet) that we'll never know.

Despite the legacy of their recordings, the music really does die with these people. I wonder whether any jazz musician now under 40 will merit so much obituary space in 20 or 30 years' time.

Yours faithfully,
NICK SOLOMON,
Harpfields, Burford,
Tenbury Wells,
Hereford and Worcester.
January 23.

Review of kidney patient services

From Professor N. P. Mallik

Sir, Your report of January 22, headed "Dialysis shortfall kills hundreds", states that the national review of renal services which I chaired — and which the Department of Health set up when it recognised a shortfall — was sent to ministers 18 months ago and has been blocked by the Treasury since then (see also letter, January 24). Perhaps I could clarify the course of events.

The review commenced in the summer of 1993. Each of the 14 then regions of the National Health Service in England was visited and evidence was taken directly from clinicians and purchasing commissions as to the present and future pattern of renal services. Information was obtained on providing a cost-effective service from all renal units concerning the facilities, staff, patients and funding.

The three-part review, presented in December 1994, was internal to the Department of Health. Many departmental officers contributed to its findings. There is a textual commentary, the detail of the analysis of the data collected, and a purchaser guidance text to assist those who have to organise and purchase renal services.

While at no time were assurances sought by me that the review itself would be published, departmental officers have been considering whether

this guidance can stand alone or whether it would be better to publish the report as a whole. This is an internal matter for the Department of Health.

Departmental officers have worked hard to assimilate all the conclusions of the review and arrange for these to be taken into account in providing funds for NHS services. There have been discussions as to its cost implications — understandable when projections extend for a decade or more.

Nevertheless, the broad pattern of costs is available, and I understand that the department will shortly be able to issue the purchasing guidance, so that health authorities and trusts can reflect it in their plans for 1996-97 and beyond.

This will be of reassurance to patients, to their families and to those who have to care for them. It will provide a clear message that the department has been aware of a problem in managing renal disease in the United Kingdom, and has been prepared to address the issue and to take steps to put matters right.

Yours sincerely,
NETAR MALLIK
(Consultant physician),
Manchester Royal Infirmary,
Department of Renal Medicine,
Oxford Road, Manchester 13.
January 23.

Risk to game shooting

From Mr Allan W. Berry

Sir, Mr Leolin Price, QC (letter, January 18), suggests that officials from the Brussels Commission should be dismissed for banning the drug Emtryl and that those Ministry of Agriculture officers who failed to block the proposed legislation should meet a similar fate.

His letter concludes that nothing should have stopped our Government from exercising power to protect our interest.

The decision to ban the use of dinitroazole (Emtryl), a treatment for protozoan parasite infestation of game birds, was taken after considering scientific advice that the mutagenic and carcinogenic properties of the drug were such that a safe minimum residue level could not be set. The UK claimed otherwise.

The suggestion in your report (January 13) that the ban could wipe out about 10 million birds indicates that most of our game bird industry, like many other facets of our society, is drug-dependent.

Heavy losses from parasite infestation usually result from overstocking. This may be the real root of the problem.

Turning a blind eye, as the Government seems to be proposing to do, to criminal drug misuse may result in contaminated exports being rejected as unfit for human consumption.

Such Euro-dodging could reasonably be regarded as a manifestation of greed and irresponsibility, rather than the protection of the UK interest.

Yours sincerely,
ALLAN W. BERRY,
Nurses House,
Cannich, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.
January 21.

From Mr Bryan Cassidy, MEP for Dorset and East Devon (European People's Party Parliamentary Group (Conservative))

Sir, The Emtryl saga is a good illustration of how the European Commission can pass legislation and override the Council of Ministers (who represent the member states) through the "omnology procedure" — Euro-speak for action by committees of national "experts", including some from the UK.

The relevant committee in the case of Emtryl was not convinced that the scientific evidence justified a ban. Nor was the Council of Ministers. Unfortunately, the latter failed to reject the Commission proposal for a ban by the requisite "qualified majority". So, the Commission was able to ban Emtryl anyway.

The way in which the Commission is able to pass legislation using powers delegated to it by the Council of Ministers should worry all who are concerned about the "democratic deficit" in Brussels. The European Parliament has no control over EC delegated legislation. Nor does the House of Commons. Yet in Brussels, as in Whitehall, it is the "devil in the detail" of secondary legislation which causes all the problems.

Yours faithfully,
BRYAN CASSIDY
(Conservative spokesman on economic and monetary affairs),
Bureau 827, Van Maelant,
European Parliament,
97-113 Rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels.

Letters for publication should carry contact telephone numbers. We regret that we cannot accept letters by telephone but they may be sent by fax to 0171-782 5046.

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 28: Divine Service was held in Sandringham Parish Church this morning.
The Bishop of Blackburn preached the sermon.
By Command of The Queen, the Viscount Long (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this afternoon upon the arrival of the President of the United Mexican States and Señora Zedillo and welcomed His Excellency and Señora Zedillo on behalf of Her Majesty.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
January 28: The Prince of Wales, Vice President, the National Trust, this evening joined Mrs Rosemary Verry in delivering a Lecture about

the garden at Highgrove House in aid of the National Trust in the Peak District, followed by a Reception at the Sutton Opera House, Derbyshire.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 28: The Duke of Gloucester, Trustee, the British Museum, this afternoon received the President of the United Mexican States (His Excellency Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon) at the British Museum, London WC1.

YORK HOUSE
January 28: The Duchess of Kent this evening presented the Evening Standard British Film Awards, at the Savoy Hotel, London WC2.

Birthdays today

Dr R.C. Alston, bibliographer, 63; Mr Malcolm Bins, concert pianist, 60; Mr Leslie Brice, composer and lyricist, 65; Major-General Sir George Burns, 85; Mr Peter Byrne, actor, 68; Lord Clyde, 64; Dr Alec Coppen, psychiatrist, 76; the Right Rev Charles Fitzgerald-Lambard, Abbot of Downside, 55; Mr John Gallagher, rugby league player, 32; Dr Germaine Greer, author, 57; Lord Gregson, 72; Professor J.R. Hartley, Vice-Chancellor, Cranfield University, 54; Mr Paul Hodder-Williams, publisher, 86; Earl Howe, 45; Mr John Jinks, actor and writer, 66; Mr Sean Kelly, horse player, 36; Mrs Margaret Laird, Third Church Estates Commissioner, 63; Lord Lane of Horsell, 71; Mr Michael Mavor, headmaster, Rugby School, 49; Mr Richard Needham, MR 54; Mr James Nicholson, MEP, 51; Mr Andy Roberts, cricketer, 45; Professor Abdus Salam, theoretical physicist, 70; Mr Tom Sellick, actor, 51; Mr Ramzan Subba Row, former chairman, Test and County Cricket Board, 64; Viscount Tontony, 87; Mr Brian Trubshaw, former test pilot, 72; Mr Israel Weir, managing director, Elonex, 49.

The Countess of Denbigh and Desmond

The Countess of Denbigh and Desmond, following the marriage of her son, the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, on January 27, 1996, will be known as the Dowager Countess of Denbigh and Desmond.

Dinner

British Invistables were the hosts at a dinner held last night at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Mr Ernesto Zedillo, President of Mexico. Among those present were: Mr Andrew Burdon, Mr Leopold de Rothschild, Mr Nicholas Barling, Mr Hensel Lindenberger, Mr Paul de Wyck, Mr Adam Turner, Mr Paul Zuckerman, Mr William Tudor John.

Memorial services

Sir Ivan Ewart
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Ivan Ewart, business man and charity worker, was held yesterday at the Church of St Malachy, Hillsborough, County Down. Canon John Dineen officiated. Sir Michael Ewart, son, Mrs Susan Cunningham and Mrs Patricia Browne, daughters, gave readings. Lord Cooke of Islandreagh paid tribute.

The Ven Peter Elliot
A service of thanksgiving for the Ven Peter Charles Elliot was held on Saturday in Worcester Cathedral. The Archbishop of Worcester officiated, assisted by the Ven J.C. Williams who led the act of thanksgiving.

Mr Peter Asher read the lesson and Mr James Asher read from John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*.

The Bishop of Worcester pronounced the blessing.

Professor T. Brooke Benjamin
A memorial service for Professor T. Brooke Benjamin, Sedilian Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford, was held on Saturday at the University Church of St Mary the Virgin. The Rev Peter Southwell, Chaplain of the Queen's College, officiated.

Dr Geoffrey Marshall, Provost, Professor Trevor Stuart and Professor Patrick Riley gave readings. Professor David Crighorn gave an address.

Lieutenancy of Essex
The following deputy lieutenant commissions have been announced: John McCrindle Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel Christopher Benbow, Major-General RA (Retd), Thomas Edward Dale.

University news

Oxford, Magdalen College
To a fixed-term fellowship in English (for five years from October 1, 1996): Susan Jennifer Hitch, MA.



The Duke of Edinburgh facing a chilly journey home from Sandringham Church yesterday

Forthcoming marriages

Mr W. Anderson and Miss L.G. Coppel
The engagement is announced between William, son of Mr and Mrs P. Anderson, of Dunboyne, Co Meath, and Lucy, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs N.J. Coppel, of Drumbo, Co Antrim.

Mr J.L. Holden and Miss S.A. Dawson
The engagement is announced between Jason, eldest son of Mr Ralph Holden and Mrs Linda Holden, of Oldham, Lancashire, and Samantha, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Graham Dawson, of Rothwell, Yorkshire.

Mr T.W.H. Lloyd-Jones and Miss L.S. de Voghelers Parr
The engagement is announced between Thomas, youngest son of the late Colonel John Lloyd-Jones and of Mrs Mary Lloyd-Jones, of Guilford, Surrey, and Isabel, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Trevor Parr, of Widmerpool, Nottinghamshire.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy and Royal Marines
CAPTAIN T.W. Hare, MoD Bath 22.03.96; R.H. Hiscock - JMWTS Turbomech 26.04.96; T. Morton - Staff of POSF 24.05.96; R.C. Pelly - MoD Bath 12.04.96; E.F. Searle - NBC Portsmouth 19.03.96.

COMMANDEER D.J. Fittfield - Loan CDA - HILS West Byfleet 22.03.96; G. Preston - MoD London 26.04.96; P.N. Hilbert - Loan CDA ADAC Farnborough 29.03.96; M.I. Horrell - Staff of POSF 14.06.96; G.R. Johnson - BGS Washington 07.06.96; C.J. Merrett - PIHQ Northwood 01.04.96; A.G.P. Ponder - SACLANC USA 03.05.96; S.A. Thomas - Staff of IS/CNH 09.06.96; W.A. Wearmouth - Staff of CINCREEP 19.04.96.

RETIRED
COMMANDEER J. Davis - 22.04.96; L.N.L. Gallen - 03.04.96.

Marriages

Mr S.J. Reeve-Tucker and Miss L.M. Barran
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer and St Thomas More, Chelsea, of Mr Stephen Reeve-Tucker, fourth son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel T.S.W. Reeve-Tucker and of Mrs Reeve-Tucker, of Ross-on-Wye, to Miss Lalage Barran, younger daughter of Sir David and Lady Barran, of Kensington Square, London. Father Patrick Nolan, Dean Anny Sutch and Dom Philip Jobb officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Emily and Cosmo Barran, Lacticia Lyle, Camilla Millard, Casimir Owen-Edmunds, Oliver Pogacie, Arabella Reeve-Tucker, Clementine Reeve-Tucker, Oliver and Alexander Reeve-Tucker, Jessica Vernon and Oswald Woloszyn. Mr Robert Finlayson was best man.

A reception was held at the Duke of York's Headquarters and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr C. Howe and Miss A. Lancaster
The marriage took place quietly on Saturday, January 27, at St Mary's, Bourne Street, London, between Mr Christopher Howe and Miss Alison Lancaster. Father Bill Scott officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by Mr Iain McQuiston, was attended by Holly, Frederick and Edward Howe. Mr Peter Hodson was best man.

Latest wills
Mr Michael Barrie Goulden, of Aldridge, Walsall, West Midlands, left estate valued at £191,276 net. He left all his estate to his wife, Mrs Goulden, the Crystal Group, Browns Brooks Cottage, Fairwarp, Uckfield, Sussex.

Mrs Margorie Martin, of Burnham, Buckinghamshire, left estate valued at £1,020,177 net. After personal bequests she left the residue equally between the RSPCA, National Trust, RSPB, International League for the Protection of Horses, RNIB and RUKBA.

Mrs Francis Martin Payne, of Poole, Dorset, left estate valued at £6,923,096 net.

Mr Harry Ridehalgh, of London SW6, former senior partner in the international consulting engineers, Sir William Halcrow and Partners, left estate valued at £1,462,621 net.

Mr Leo Frederick Leftman, of London NW8, left estate valued at £3,160,598 net.

Among several bequests he left £50,000 to the charity of the National Maritime Museum and £100,000 to the National Maritime Museum and Blue Cross.

Mr David Harry Wills, of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, left estate valued at £5,762,544 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax):

Mrs Sheila Valerie Benson, of Tring, Herts. £120,180

Mr George Lane Houghton, of Addington, Kent. £109,376

Mrs Patricia Betty Nicholls, of Cheltenham. £108,136

Surrey Taylor, of Hindhead, Surrey. £131,154

Mrs Sarah Kathleen West, of Harrogate. £118,038

Researchers rethink clues to Dublin's Viking past

By NORMAN HAMMOND
ARCHAEOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE origins of Dublin, long thought to have begun as a Viking fortress close to the later castle of the English viceroys, may have been wrongly located by archaeologists.

Recent re-analysis of two Viking cemeteries excavated more than a century ago suggests that the Irish capital began more than a mile further upstream on the Liffey. A monastery was taken over and turned into an armed camp.

The Viking cemeteries at Islandbridge and Kilmahlin, on the western outskirts of the Georgian city, were found when gravel digging and railway construction took place in the mid-19th century. They yielded spectacular finds of weapons and ornaments, so similar to Viking goods from Scandinavia that watercolour paintings were

given to the national museum in Copenhagen. The exact finds from the area in the 9th century.

Viking usurpation of monastic establishments is well-known from England: in AD 874 they took over the Repton monastery on the Trent and fortified it, turning the church into a blockhouse. The Kilmahlin monastery enclosure, and the Islandbridge ford across the Liffey no doubt offered similar logistical advantages, Ms O'Brien argues.

The walled town of Dublin was not founded until AD 917, as one of a series of Viking urban centres that included Cork, Limerick, and Waterford; excavations in the 1970s at the famous Wood Quay site uncovered dozens of houses and well-preserved artefacts, close to Christ Church Cathedral and Dublin Castle, the most visible signs of the city's later prosperity.

The earlier phase of Viking penetra-

tion of Ireland, between the first recorded raid in AD 795 and the abandonment of the Dublin longphort in 902, has now begun to emerge as the result of research. Writing in the same special issue of *Archaeology Ireland*, John Bradley of University College Dublin notes that place names such as Smerwick, runestones and burials document a series of short-lived settlements as far away as Galway and Kerry in the far south-west.

The most recent discovery, by a joint team from the universities in Cork and Belfast, is at Lonehorst Harbour, on Bere Island in western Cork. Underwater survey by the Belfast archaeologists revealed a stone breakwater and jetty, while on land a naust or boat-house was excavated by the Crok team.

□ Source: *Archaeology Ireland* Vol 9 No 3 (Issue 33)

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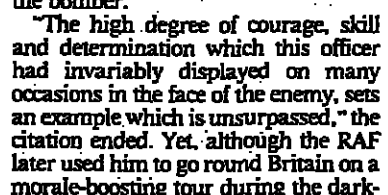
BMD'S: 0171 782 7272
PRIVATE: 0171 481 4000

TRADE: 0171 481 1982
FAX: 0171 481 9313

<p>DEATHS</p> <p>DAVIE - (Mrs Henderson), 85, died peacefully on 24th January 1996, at home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB. Buried at St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB. 2.30 pm on Wednesday 28th January 1996. Family flowers only. Donations to St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB.</p> <p>DUDLEY SMITH - A. Col. (ret'd) late Northern Ireland Fusiliers, died peacefully at his home, 28, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, on 24th January 1996, aged 84. Buried at St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB. 2.30 pm on Wednesday 28th January 1996. Family flowers only. Donations to St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB.</p> <p>LOVERING - On 24th January 1996, at home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB. Buried at St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB. 2.30 pm on Wednesday 28th January 1996. Family flowers only. Donations to St. James's Church, London W1A 1AB.</p> <p>MACNAMARA - On 24th January 1996, at home, 10, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB. 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DR ROBERT WEIR

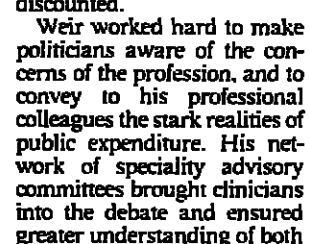
It was his resolution in pressing home his successful attack against such odds that earned for Learyoy the country's highest award for gallantry. Although himself wounded in the raid, he subsequently brought his wrecked aircraft home. As the landing flaps were not working and the undercarriage indicators were also out of action, he had to wait until dawn in the skies above his home airfield before being



Born at Folkestone, Kent, Roderick Alastair Brook Learoyd was the son of a major in the Highland Light Infantry who had served in the First World War. But the family had both a Yorkshire and Scottish background and at one time was involved in the Yorkshire textile industry.

Rod Learoyd, who died suddenly from a heart attack, was a tall, gentle man, well liked in the area of West Sussex where he lived. He never married and is survived by one brother and a sister.

In 1963 he joined the Medical Referee Service and quickly moved to the policy and planning staff of the then Ministry of Health and Social Services. In 1972 he became Deputy Chief Medical Officer, and in 1978 was appointed

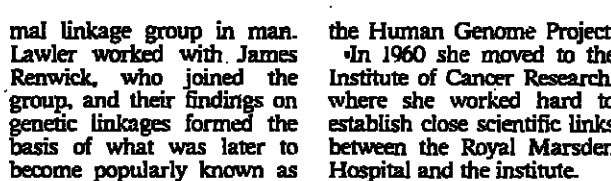


He is survived by his wife June (née Shuttleworth), whom he married in 1955, and by one son and two daughters.

WILFRED FAIRCLOUGH

Only child, Sylvia Dorothy Corben, as she was known before marriage, qualified in medicine with distinction at University College London in 1945. She was clearly destined for a research career and joined Dr Rob Race at the Lister Institute, where he established the MRC Blood Group Unit. His group was instrumental in demonstrating that the ABO and rhesus blood groups, although of

He was himself involved in developing mathematical methods by which the order of genes on the chromosomes could be deduced: the combination of their skills, theoretical and serological, led to the first description of an autoso-



Her marriage to Laurie Lawler was dissolved in 1976 and she married Professor Kenneth Bagshawe in 1977. She is survived by her husband and a son by her first marriage.

come to the same school as a student-teacher, he managed to gain entry to the Royal College of Arts' Engraving School. There he excelled, completing the graduation course in 1934 and being elected an Associate of the Royal Society of Painter-Engravers & Engravers at the age of 26. Even more to the point, he was at the same time awarded the society's Roman scholarship.

Thus began a lifetime love affair with Italy, first with Rome and later with Venice. His watercolours and prints began to show an increasing



In 1951 he won the Leverhulme Research award, which enabled him to visit Italy for the first time since his tenure of the Rome scholarship — Venice providing him with particular inspiration.

He returned from this sabbatical to become Principal of the Kingston College of Art. With the subsequent changes in art education, he spent his last two teaching years as assistant director of Kingston Polytechnic and head of the division of design from 1970 to 1972.

There then followed proba-

In his own hand.

In watercolours, one of his most important projects was "Recording Britain", a scheme organised by the Pilgrim Trust. For this he carried out nearly 60 watercolours of Britain, particularly concentrating on the Pethersham area during the Second World War. These are now deposited in a variety of collections, including the Victoria and Albert Museum. Other works are in collections at the British Museum, the Ashmolean Museum and the Arts Council. He became an Associate of the Royal Watercolour Society in 1961 and a Fellow in 1968.

Wilfred Fairclough is survived by his wife Ann and a son and a daughter.

PERSONAL COLUMN

[illegible]

Lord HOUGHTON said he was commissioned by the Lord Provost and the committee of the subscribers to that national memorial to unveil the statue of Robert Burns. They would bear in the report of that committee under what interesting and honourable circumstances it was there raised and presented. The few words he had to say would relate to the meaning and importance of that ceremony. Before the use of books, the erection of images of good and great men in stone or metal was

January 26, 1877

the only means by which their personality, and in a great degree the memory of their deeds and characters, could be preserved. In this custom of the ancient Greeks and the Romans, whose dominion stretched into Scotland itself, were most noted and successful; and thus it was that we were more familiar with the names and characters of illustrious men who lived in those far times than we were with those of many who in more recent periods had equally guided the destinies of the world, and enriched the lives of men. Not after the birth of modern literature was this method of linking together the minds and generations of men without a signal effect. Even now, when literature had become popular, where a wide and generous edu-

This, their friend and poet, would look with kindly and grateful eyes for generations to come, the best of men who would traverse the busy streets of that multitudinous city. From him they would learn a lesson hardly taught by the images of the leaders of armies or rulers of nations, yet one of which Scotland might well be proud; for through his difficult, and may be, faulty life, he never lost the manly endurance, the simplicity of manners, the spirit of fraternity she ever taught to her sons, and which enabled him to go forth conquering, and still to conquer, the nature of material life, in the conflicts of intelligence and skill, and to spread to the farthest confines of our earth the name and fame of Robert Burns . . .

Sun rises: 7.49 am **Sun sets:** 4.38 pm

London 4.38 pm to 7.47 am
Bristol 4.48 pm to 7.57 am
Edinburgh 4.32 pm to 8.18 am

London 4.38 pm to 7.47 am
Bristol 4.48 pm to 7.57 am
Edinburgh 4.32 pm to 8.18 am
Manchester 4.39 pm to 8.03 am
Penzance 5.05 pm to 8.04 am

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